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File No. 290 of 1931.

19 .

Collection No.

Resident's Office,

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1.

Subject.

Removal of liquor shops located at Jewellers Street and Blackpally from their present places.

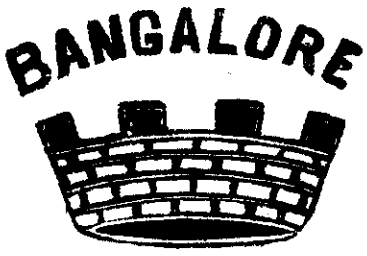
Previous References.

Later References.

RF. 439
46

S. 97. (Blue).

DOFP—1658S&P—(M-1937)—19-12-32—60,000.

CIVIL 

MILITARY

AND **MUNICIPALITY.** STATION

No. 4.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 9 A. M. on Thursday, 23rd February 1939.

President.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Commissioner of Police.
The Executive Engineer.	The Residency Surgeon.
	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss M. Webster.	Mrs. Florence Collinson.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
A. E. Hutchins, Esq.	
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Saib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, S Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 26th January, 1939, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 26th January, 1939, for approval.

(a) Mr. Sinclair said that at the previous meeting the Commission had agreed to levy a tax on eating houses. He wished to know if this question could not be re-opened if the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting were confirmed.

The President replied that confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting had no constitutional importance at all. It was merely a confirmation of the record of what took place at the previous meeting and did not mean that the item was finally disposed of.

Resolution—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

File No. 41 of 1934.

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2. Letter dated the 22nd December, 1938, from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, regarding remission of the rent in respect of the portion of the Mayo Hall occupied by the office of the Inspector of Schools, in consideration of the transfer to the Commission of the Government Training School building.

Recommended.

The President said that this was a point which should have been put before the Commission when they considered the question of asking the Government to transfer the Government Training School building to them. It had been pointed out to him that the original intention was that the office of the Inspector of Schools should be transferred from the Mayo Hall to the Training School building. When it was decided to transfer the Training School building to the Commission it was no longer possible for the Inspector of Schools to transfer his office there. On that basis there was a case for

Municipal Commission increased the grant of one institution they must do so for all institutions. Commissioners were aware that these grants had gone beyond proper limits and, as Mr. Paezold had remarked, increasing this grant would mean requests to do likewise from the rest, and if the Municipal Commission complied with these requests they would not be in a position to give relief to tax payers.

The President inquired as to who had been thinking of giving relief to the tax payers.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer replied that some of the Municipal Commissioners at least had had that idea. However as their closing balance was rather a low figure he thought that it was not the time to increase the grant and that their sentiment alone should not sway them. He therefore opposed the proposition.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that he had had absolutely no intention of speaking on the proposition that morning but he had been forced to do so. Mr. Sundaram Iyer had raised certain points regarding money, management. etc., according to his profession as a Congress man. He observed that the opinion that seemed to have swayed Mr. Sundaram Iyer's mind in opposing the proposal was not whether the institution was deserving or not of the increase in grant but that the Hindu Community, which contributed the major proportion of the funds, was not getting anything out of them. He was surprised at this as it did not apply to the merits of the case before them. If ever the occasion arose for a proposition to give help that was needed to the Hindu Community he would be the first to second it. He was of the opinion that they should give as much as they could to cater to the needs of the poor in the Station. He felt that it was one of the duties of the Municipal Commission to help institutions such as this which took in boys and girls who had no one else to look after them. The authorities of the Mohamedan Orphange felt that the needs of these orphans required an increase of the grant and so they had put up the proposition to increase the grant to Rs. 200 and not, as Mr. Narasimha Rao had stated, because the number of orphans had increased. It was because of financial stringency that they were asking the Commission to give them this increase. Mr. Mohamed Hanief felt that they should urge the need of these orphans and he thought that the case deserved sympathetic consideration at their hands. He was quite sure that, had Mr. Sundaram Iyer needed help for his community, no Mohamedan would decline to give it to him. He was of the opinion that they should effect some saving in other departments and give more to these institutions. Mr. Sundaram Iyer and Mr. Narasimha Rao had felt that an inspecting agency was needed to find out if the money was being properly spent and he was in agreement with that. By all means they should have such an agency and take all steps they could to control the institutions but, at the same time, he did not think that that could be put

orphans and they would, one and all, like to better their lot, but the difficulty was whether the number of orphans had increased during the last two years and if there was any need for the Commission to consider the question of increasing the grant. Even if the report submitted to the Municipal Commission was accurate he felt that there was no justification for the enhancement of the grant in view of the fact that the number of orphans continued to be the same as before. At that rate there would be no end to such applications. He also pointed out that the orphans they had to look after should be those who were born and bred in the Station and it was not their business to encourage the orphans of other places to make their abode with them. Although the cause was a good one, much against his wishes, he had to oppose the proposition on principle.

Mr. Paezold then said that he very much regretted having to oppose the proposition. A similar proposal had been passed by the Commission before but the Resident had turned it down. They were paying Rs. 12,840 to Orphanages and spending nearly a lakh on schools. About six or eight months ago the Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Convent had approached the President and pointed out that they had 100 children in the institution and were only getting a grant of Rs. 75. The President had replied that the Commission could not afford to increase the grant. Mr. Paezold wished to know if they were prepared to enhance the grants of other institutions if the Commission gave the Mohamedan Orphanage an increase in grant. The Cantonment Orphanage had 60 boys and the Commission were giving them Rs. 50 a month. Under those circumstances Mr. Paezold regretted he could not recommend the proposition.

In opposing the proposal, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had been thinking that the time had come to revise their policy in the matter of granting various amounts to private institutions. They were all aware that the Municipal Commission had no objection whatever regarding the activities of these charitable institutions. He was not casting aspersions on any of the institutions and was quite sure that the money was being spent properly by these institutions, but still he had to point out that they were not in a position to interfere with the management of these places or to see for themselves where exactly the money was going. They were aware too, that they were doing a lot and spending a lot also on education in the Municipal Schools, etc. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's desire was that gradually they should spend more money on their own institutions and cut off the grants which were going out of the Municipal funds. He personally would prefer it if the money went to such institutions which helped the poor of all classes, without difference of caste or creed. He thought that such places should be given preference. Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to recall to the meeting that when the question of giving a grant to Anna Vasanthi Sangham which was doing so much to educate poor Hindus who could not afford to indulge their literary instinct, came up some time ago it was refused. He was of the opinion that if the

in question and that the other half should be borne by the authorities of the Orphanage.

Executive Engineer to prepare estimate.

(File No. 1 of 1939).

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4. Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition to increase the grant to the Mohamedan Orphanage to Rs. 200 per mensem.

Not recommended.

In speaking to the proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the Commission would remember that they had unanimously passed the increase of the grant from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem before but unfortunately the Resident, taking into consideration the financial position of the Municipal Commission at the time had turned it down. The Mohamedan Orphanage was an institution which had been in existence for forty years, being the means of saving and helping many poor orphans. Considering the good work it had done he thought that there was a legitimate case for the Commission to give an increase in the grant as proposed. The expenses of the Orphanage were Rs. 400 per month and these had been met out of the contributions collected during Ramzan and Bakrid. For several days in a month the orphans were fed outside which was a great handicap to their education. The Orphanage was the only Indian institution that was doing good work and that being so he was sure the Commission would be sympathetic towards the matter and give the increased grant that had been asked for.

In seconding the proposal Mr. Mahmood Shariff appealed to the Commissioners to pass the proposition unanimously. His brother Commissioners were aware that the Orphanage had been in existence for 40 years and that it was maintaining 100 orphans who were from the Cantonment, from Mysore State and also from Madras. With regard to the financial condition of the Orphanage he stated that they were spending Rs. 2 per head. He said that it was possible to put forward the argument that if they gave an increase in grant to the Mohamedan Orphanage they should treat other institutions likewise but he claimed that each institution stood on its own merits. He was sure that the generosity of the members would enable them to see that it was a deserving cause and if an increase of Rs. 100 was not possible they might at least give Rs. 50.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu then said that he had no doubt that the Municipal Commission would not be lacking in sympathy for the

the Commission to forego the rent of that portion of the Mayo Hall occupied by the office of the Inspector of Schools.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that, as a matter of fact, there was such an understanding when the Commission dealt with the matter. A suggestion had been thrown out to the effect that the portion in question of the Mayo Hall should be given to the Inspector of Schools for his office free of rent.

The President said that that was only a casual suggestion made by one Commissioner. The Government Training School building had been handed over to the Commission on the 2nd April, 1938. They could give the Government the benefit of one day and forego the rent with effect from the 1st April, 1938.

The Commission agreed to the proposal.

Resolved that, in consideration of the transfer to the Municipal Commission of the Government Training School building, the rent in respect of the portion of the Mayo Hall occupied by the office of the Inspector of Schools, be remitted with effect from the 1st April, 1938.

(File No. 139 of 1937).

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3. Application from the Honorary Secretary, Mohamedan Orphanage, for reconstructing the latrine in the Orphanage on flushing system at Municipal cost.

Recommended to give half cost.

Executive Engineer to prepare estimate.

The President said that the Standing Committee had recommended that the Municipal Commission should bear half the cost of reconstructing the latrine on flushing system as there were precedents for this. The total cost was expected to be about Rs. 500 in which case the Municipal Commission's share would be Rs. 250.

Resolved that the Honorary Secretary, Mohamedan Orphanage, be informed that the Commission are prepared to bear half the cost of the work

to do so but that institution, Mr. Latheef pointed out, had hardly 25 members. He appealed to the generosity of the Municipal Commissioners because he felt that the Mahomedan Orphanage was deserving of their sympathy, and was sure that, whatever the feelings of his other friends, he could count on their support.

The President thought that, to some extent, Mr. Latheef had misunderstood what appeared to be the position. He did not think there was any Commissioner who was not sympathetic with the Mohamedan Orphanage and in particular with their financial situation, but that was not the point. It was a question of what they could afford. They could see from the statement in their new budget that their contributions to charitable institutions amounted to Rs. 12,840, and in relation to their total revenue this was more than 1%. He thought that they had about reached the maximum in what they could do in the way of charitable grants. The difficulty was that if they selected one institution for an increased grant, however deserving it might be, it would be very difficult to resist similar applications from other institutions because they were all deserving. It was true that this year they had provided in the budget for an increase in the grant to the Anatha Asrayam but that was a special case. He himself knew that it did very good work for the destitute, and moreover and it had no communal or religious limitations. There was a clear distinction between the Anatha Asrayam which helped anybody as compared with the Mohamedan Orphanage which, deserving as it was, was confined to Mohamedans. The President said that, however willing it might be, the Commission could not afford to increase the grant.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff pointed out that he wished to move an amendment to the effect that the grant be increased by Rs. 50 per mensem.

The President said that it was rather late to bring in an amendment. Mr. Shariff had actually seconded Mr. Latheef's proposition of making the grant Rs. 200.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that he had suggested that, if they could not give Rs. 100, they could at least give Rs. 50.

The President said that they had no formal amendment to that effect and that the debate had been closed.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that Mr. Latheef's proposition was that the grant be increased by Rs. 100 and his amendment was that it be increased by Rs. 50. He did not think there was any discussion needed for that.

forward as an argument against the increase in grant to the Mohamedan Orphanage. It was one of their duties as a Municipal body to compel parents to send their children to school for their education and it was also one of their duties to protect and care for destitute girls and boys. Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that each community had its own needs but he should remember that in saving a few Mohamedan girls and boys from getting into the gutter he would be saving, in later years, a few citizens. Mr. Hanief urged the Municipal Commission to give the proposed increase in grant to the Mohamedan Orphange. He had always been the champion of the Hindu cause and he did not want to hear any points raised against the Mohamedans in communal spirit. The institution in question did deserve help and it was in the fitness of things for the Municipal Commission graciously to increase the grant from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem.

In replying to the debate on his proposition, Mr. Latheef said that he was sorry that, much as he had wished to avoid any unpleasantness. he could not help it as some of his friends had unfortunately made unjustified remarks with regard to the orphans and he wished to disillusion them. There seemed to be a difference of opinion as to whether the inmates of the Orphanage had increased in number but he felt sure that if Mr. Sundaram Iyer, as one of the Municipal Commissioners had seen the reports he would not have made the statement. As regards the statement made by Mr. Paezold that they were spending Rs. 12,000 on institutions and that if they gave an increased grant to one institution, they could not in fairness refuse similar applications from other institutions. Mr. Abdul Latheef said that Mr. Paezold must remember that the Cantonment Orphanage and other institutions had their own funds and Government grants. He was sure that the Inspector of Schools knew that what he was saying was true. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Sundaram Iyer, Mr. Latheef thought that it was surprising that he should cast aspersions on the Mohamedan community. The Commission had respected the claims of the Hindu community when the question of giving them land costing Rs. 50,000 had come up. Perhaps Mr. Sundaram Iyer was not on the Commission then and he must realise what the cost of that land was. Mr. Latheef was of the opinion that communalism was going on in the Hindu community and it would continue to go on whether the grant to the Orphanage was given or not. He accused Mr. Sundaram Iyer of casting all sorts of aspersions without the least justification for them. The institution in question was catering to the needs of 100 boys and if the Commission could possibly afford to give the extra money asked for, the authorities of the institution would be more than grateful for the increase in grant. The Mohamedans would not beg for the money as they had some self-respect but it was because they had no means of getting more funds that they had approached the Commissien to consider their case. If they did not get an increase in the grant now they would get it later Mr. Sundaram Iyer had said that the Anna Vasanthi Sangam should get an extra grant as it deserved

Mr. Latheef said that he was prepared to withdraw his proposition and accept the amendment.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that there could not be an amendment at that stage as the discussion had been closed.

The President ruled that he could not accept an amendment when the debate had been closed. He put the proposition to the meeting and it was lost, eight voting for and nine against it.

Proposition rejected.

(File No. 115 of 1926).

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5. Mr. Mohamed Hanief's proposition to name the new Mohamedan School to be opened in Blackpally after Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.

Referred to the Commission.

In speaking to the proposition, Mr. Hanief said that he was in favour of naming Municipal institutions after Municipal Commissioners who had rendered services to the Station. He was strongly in favour of naming the school in question after Mr. Obeidullah. He reminded the Commissioners that Mr. Obeidullah had maintained a reading-room out of his own pocket for about six years. He had heard that a section of the house was opposed to the proposition although he had had no official information on the point. Some people it would appear, were of the opinion that unless someone in particular had given a contribution towards the institution there was no reason why the institution should be named after that person. He thought that the merits of a particular person were sufficient reason for an institution to be named after him. He wished to make it clear that he had no intention of asking Mr. Obeidullah for favours because he had moved the proposition. He did not want the school to be named after any big person as it was not a big institution. He felt the necessity of local association and so he preferred it to be named after someone in the Station.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sinclair was of the opinion that the practice of naming institutions after living persons should be abolished and an amendment to that

effect put in the Bangalore Municipal Law. He thought that such a thing should only be done after a man was dead and buried.

In supporting the proposition Mr. Paezold said that he thought that amongst the Mohamedan Commissioners Mr. Latheef and Mr. Obeidullah were the only two who had done really good work. Mr. Obeidulla had been on the commission for 14 years and he (the speaker) having been there for 15 years knew the whole workings of the place. Mr. Obeidullah had at very great expense opened a reading room. When his business got slack Mr. Latheef came to his rescue and proposed that the Municipal Commission should give him Rs. 100 a month. The Municipal Commission, however, could not, at that time, afford it so the reading room had been closed down. Mr. Obeidullah had now taken up the other reading room in the Market and was managing it. He had taken a lot of trouble and had done very good work. Mr. Paezold observed that several Municipal institutions had been named after other Municipal Commissioners so he thought it was quite in accordance with previous practice that the school in question should be named after Mr. Obeidullah in recognition of his services.

In opposing the proposition. Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that his friends had stated that there had been precedents for naming Municipal schools after Municipal Commissioners especially those who had been Municipal Commissioners for so many years. As regards the precedents, Mr. Paezold must have had in mind the year 1936 when three or four schools were named after Commissioners. Mr. Paezold, too, had a road named after him. People were foolish enough to think when they saw anyone's name appearing over an instituition that that person must have contributed something towards the institution or done something equally helpful for it. Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to ask why they wanted a school maintained by Municipal funds to be named after a Commissioner. He thought that to call an institution after someone who had done nothing in particular for it, was not justified. Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he could give one or two personal instances when visitors to the Station had remarked that the residents of the Station seemed to be very generous and charitably-minded as they had built or helped to build so many institutions etc. He had had to disillusion them by telling them that those institutions were Municipal Institutions. Nevertheless, the names still remained there.

The President suggested the alternative of calling the school the Municipal Obeidulla School or the Obeidulla Municipal School.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it might be easy for the President to pronounce those names but he would prefer to call it more plainly a "Municipal School." He supposed that that would be an amendment.

The President pointed out that the proposition did not indicate a specific name but merely recommended the person after whom it should be named.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer then submitted that if there were precedents for such a procedure, they were wrong and that they were not obliged to follow wrong precedents. He had his respect for Mr. Obeidullah and because he was opposing this proposition, it did not mean that he was disregarding his services. He wished the Commission to keep that fact in mind.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried nine voting for and eight against it.

Resolved that the new Muslim School proposed to be opened in Blackpally, be named after Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.

(File No. 139 of 1937).

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6. Health Officer's proposal to increase the present pay of the nine malarial coolies from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per mensem.

Recommended.

Resolved that the pay of the nine malarial coolies be increased from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per mensem with effect from the 1st April, 1939.

(File No. 11 of 1939).

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7. Consideration of the question of taking over by the Municipal Commission of the private road in the compound of premises No. 15, St. Mark's Road.

Recommended.

The President explained that the road in question had been laid privately and was considered by the Executive Engineer to be in a satisfactory condition. The Standing Committee had recommended that, in

accordance with established practice, the Commission should take it over and maintain it.

Resolved that the private road in the compound of premises No. 15, St. Mark's Road, be taken over by the Municipal Commission.

(File No. 12 of 1939.)

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8. Application from the Health Officer for an advance of Rs. 2,800 for the purchase of a motor car.

Recommended.

Resolved that the Health Officer, Municipal Commission, be granted an advance of Rs. 2,800 for the purchase of a motor car, repayable in 35 monthly instalments of Rs. 80 each with interest at 4% per annum subject to the condition that the car is insured and a security bond is executed.

(File No. 13 of 1939).

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9. Application for pension from Chowriappa, late Circle peon Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that Chowriappa, late Circle peon, Health Department, be granted a pension of Rs. 6-6-0 per mensem with effect from the 19th November, 1938. for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 14 of 1939).

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10. Sale to Mr. Shaik Dawood of the Municipal vacant land in front of his premises No. 54 at Puduparacherry.

Recommended.

The President said that the Standing Committee, after inspection, had recommended the sale of the land to the applicant at 2 annas per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land in front of his premises No. 54, at Puduparacherry, be sold to Mr. Shaik Dawood at 2 annas per square foot leaving 12 feet space to the south of the latrine.

(File No. 15 of 1939).

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11. Mr. B. Kempanna's application for permission to construct a water trough at the junction of Old Madras Road and 'G' Street, Ulsoor.

Recommended.

The President explained that the trough would be constructed at the cost of the applicant according to Municipal standard design and the Commission would have to supply the water free of charge.

Resolved that permission be granted to Mr. B. Kempanna to construct a water trough at the junction of Old Madras Road and 'G' Street, Ulsoor. The trough to be constructed as per Municipal standard design and to be handed over to the Municipality after construction, water being supplied by the Municipality free of cost.

(File No. 16 of 1939).

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12. Tenders received for the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses for the year 1939—40.

Highest tender recommended.

The President said that the Standing Committee had recommended acceptance of the highest tender which was Rs. 2,600 above the current year's figure.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. B. Mohamed Hassan and B. Abdul Mujeed, for Rs. 42,775 for the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses for the year 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 217 of 1920).

13. Tenders received for the supply of stationery articles during 1939—40.

Recommended—lowest tender.

The President said that the Standing Committee in this case had recommended the acceptance of the lowest tender.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he wished to make a submission. It was true that they were accepting the lowest tender but in addition he would like to see that articles of Indian manufacture were given preference provided the quality was good and the rates reasonable.

The President said that it would be seen from the statement of the tenders that most of the articles were of Indian manufacture. The question of manufacture was left to the tenderer as he had to buy the articles in the open market having regard to quality, price, etc. Nevertheless, the majority of the articles were of Indian manufacture. The only articles of foreign manufacture which they bought were carbons, blotting paper, pencils, etc.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer then said that he knew of an Indian made carbon paper which was very good, and if they agreed he would recommend it to the Secretary.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Salam Abdul Majeed and Company for the supply of stationery articles during 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 216 of 1920).

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14. Tenders received for printing forms, books, etc., during 1939—40.

Recommended—lowest tender.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. S. V. Govindarajan of the Daily Post, Job Department, for printing forms, books, etc., during 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 215 of 1920).

15. **Result of the auction sale of the right of removing all filth (night soil) rubbish etc., in the Station during 1939—40.**

Recommended highest bids.

Resolved that the bids for the right in question during 1939—40 be accepted as detailed below :—

Group No.	Circle No.	Bid Amount. Rs.	Contractor.
I	1, 2 & 3	1,600	Mr. Munisawmappa.
II	4 & 7	525	Mr. Yellappa Reddy.
III	5 & 6	✗1,200	Mr. Gunda Reddy.
	✗(Payable by Municipal Commission.)		
IV	8	Free	Mr. Venkatasamappa.
V	9	1,000	Mr. M. Venkatasamappa
VI	10	475	Mr. H. N. Guru-murthy Reddy.
VII	11	1,300	Mr. H. N. Hunuma Reddy.
VIII	12	625	Mr. C. Ramiah.
IX	13, 14 & 15	✗375	Mr. C. Ramiah.
	✗(Payable by Municipal Commission.)		
X	16 & 17	125	Mr. F. G. Ramiah.
	(Payable by Municipal Commission.)		
XI	18 & 19	100	Mr. Thippanna.
	(Payable by Municipal Commission.)		
XII	Removal of Slaughter House refuse.	250	Mr. Thippanna.
	(Payable by Municipal Commission.)		

(File No. 220 of 1920.)

16. Result of the auction sale of the right of collecting fees at the squatting pitches on the covered portion of the Main Channel during 1939—40.

Recommended.

Resolved that the bid of Rs. 2,300 of Mr. Mohamed Hanief for the right of collecting fees at the squatting pitches on the covered portion of the Main Channel during 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 170 of 1928).

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17. Result of the auction sale of the right of collecting rents at the Municipal Cattle Sheds in Puduparacherry, Robertson Road, and Blackpally during 1939—40.

Recommended.

Resolved that the bids for the right in question during 1939—40, be accepted as detailed below :—

Puduparacherry Cattle Sheds	Mr. M. A. Jamil	Rs. 200
Robertson Road ,, ,,	Mr. Abdul Rawoof	,, 500
Blackpally ,, ,,	Mr. M. A. Jamil	,, 815

(File No. 126 of 1929).

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18. Result of the auction sale of the right of removing blood from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses during 1939—40.

Recommended.

Resolved that the bid of Rs. 2,675 of Messrs. Mohamed Hyath and Muthuvalli Abdul Wahab for the right of removing blood from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses during 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 219 of 1920).

19. Sanction to :—

(a) 5 estimates amounting to Rs. 675 for effecting alterations in the Food Analyst's room in the Municipal Office;

(b) expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,060-4-0 for purchase of furniture, apparatus, chemicals etc., for food analysis work.

Recommended.

Cost to be met from Surplus Account, but refrigerator (G. E. C. model) to be hired instead of purchased outright.

The President said he was strongly in favour of not buying the refrigerator but hiring it because the depreciation on these things was considerable. As he had pointed out to the Standing Committee, if they hired one, the Company would give them one in good condition and if necessary replace it, whereas if it was bought outright it might prove troublesome.

The Inspector of Schools said that he had bought one and it was working satisfactorily.

The President said that the hire was from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per month and that his own experience had been that it was better to hire one.

Mr. Paezold enquired as to the cost of the refrigerator.

The President replied that it was Rs. 675.

Mr. Paezold said that he thought they should buy one outright as the recurring expenditure on hiring would go on for ever.

The President pointed out that a bought refrigerator would not go on for ever.

Mr. Paezold enquired if the Company gave a guarantee with it.

The President replied that they gave a guarantee for 12 months.

The Inspector of Schools pointed out that the Company charged customers Rs. 25 per annum to keep their refrigerators in working order.

The President said that in view of what the Inspector of Schools had said they would consider whether it would not be better to buy one outright.

With regard to the other items, Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if they would be calling for tenders.

The President read out some of the other items they required.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if they were purchasing these articles, he would suggest placing their orders with the Companies in Mysore and Bengal which manufactured such goods. He added that these goods had been approved of by scientists.

The President explained that they had obtained quotations from the leading firms and they had to take the lowest quotations received into consideration. The Commission might sanction both items of expenditure subject to further investigation about the Refrigerator.

Resolved that:—

(a) the five estimates amounting to Rs. 675 for effecting alterations in the Food Analyst's room in the Municipal Office, be sanctioned.

(b) Sanction be accorded to expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,060-4-0 for purchase of furniture, apparatus, chemicals, etc. for Food Analysis work. The President is authorised to purchase or hire refrigerator according to convenience and advantage from the point of view of cost. Cost to be met from the Surplus account.

(File No. 17 of 1939).

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20. Estimate of Rs. 799 for laying 6" in diameter stoneware underground pipe drains in the lanes between premises Nos. 29 and 37 and 37

and 45, in Puduparacherry and connecting the same with the open masonry sewer in Mr. Aga's garden.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 799 for laying 6" in diameter stoneware underground pipe drains in the lanes between premises Nos. 29 and 37 and 37 and 45, in Puduparacherry and connecting the same with the open masonry sewer in Mr. Aga's garden, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for the Sewage Scheme.

(File No. 18 of 1939).

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21. Periodical returns for December 1938.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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22. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for December 1938.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934.)

C. F. V. WILLIAMS,

President, Municipal Commission.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 5.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 9 A.M., on Friday the 3rd March 1939.

President.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Commissioner of Police.
,, Executive Engineer.	,, Residency Surgeon.
	,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss. M. Webster.	Mrs. Florence Collinson.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
A. E. Hutchins, Esq.	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Budget Estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, Bangalore, for the year 1939—40 and the revised estimate for 1938—39.

In presenting the Budget estimate to the Commission, the President said that a copy of the Budget had been circulated to each Commissioner together with a memorandum on important points and that he wished to draw the attention of the Commissioners to one or two salient features. He went on to say that this is the second occasion on which the budget has been prepared with a separate surplus account. That is to say, like last year, we have again prepared a budget in which the total expenditure for the year is met from and confined within the total revenue for the year. Last year we budgeted for a closing balance, that is, an excess of the year's revenue over the year's expenditure of Rs. 11,184. This year we budget for an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 12,928. These closing balances are at the end of the year transferred to our surplus account, from which as Commissioners are aware we meet items of capital expenditure i. e., of a non-recurring nature not properly debitable to the revenue of the year.

The total revenue from all sources including Government grants in the Budget now presented is Rs. 11,84,862. This shows an increase over our last year's revenue of about Rs. 9,000, made up of Rs. 4,000 under our slaughter house and blood contracts, and Rs. 5,000 under property tax, the result of the revision of assessments which is still proceeding. The total expenditure is Rs. 11,71,898, leaving as I have said a closing balance of Rs. 12,928. The expenditure includes certain new items to which I would like to draw the special attention of Commissioners.

Public Health.

1. Anti-mosquito measures. The budget provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 6,082 as against Rs. 2,245 budgeted for last year. This is an increase of nearly Rs. 4,000.

2. Public Analyst and Food Inspector: Like the anti-mosquito scheme this scheme has also been in operation for a few months of the current year; but the total cost over the whole year now budgeted for is Rs. 3,412.

3. We have also provided for the continuance of the special staff for the seizure of articles of food exposed for sale in streets etc. The cost of this for the year is Rs. 1,108.

These three items increase our Public Health expenditure by Rs. 8,500. When it is remembered that last year we earmarked an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for the Tuberculosis dispensary, making a total increase of Rs. 13,500 within two years, and yet we are still able to balance our budget, I think we may fairly claim that we are making the best of our resources to meet administrative requirements, without jeopardising the soundness of our financial position.

In addition to the items I have just enumerated, we have also increased our expenditure on education in two ways. We have provided for the opening of two new schools, the Rathan Singh School, the building and furniture of which were very kindly made over to the Municipal Commission by Mr. Rathan Singh, and the Blackpally Muslim School. The total annual cost of these two schools is estimated at Rs. 3,800. In addition we have provided for the systematic medical examination of our school children at an annual cost of Rs. 2,500. This scheme provides for the employment of two part-time doctors, one of them a lady for work in girls' schools. This scheme will I know be welcomed by Commissioners and I am very glad that, the Government having expressed inability to make a grant for the purpose, we have been able to find the money ourselves.

Taking Public Health and Education together, the total increase in our new budget on the items I have enumerated is Rs. 14,800 In addition we have this year provided an extra Rs. 10,000 for underground sewage extension, and from this additional provision underground sewage will be provided in the neighbourhood of the Bishop Cotton Boys' School at a cost of about Rs. 6,700.

As regards the Surplus Account, the position on the 1st April 1938, was that we had a balance of Rs. 1,36,722. Receipts during the year are estimated as revised at Rs. 47,094; this includes a sum of Rs. 27,000 from the sale to the Mysore Government of water-pipes belonging to the old Hesserghatta System. This leaves Rs. 20,000, as against our estimated closing balance for the year of Rs. 11,000. The extra Rs. 9,000, if the final accounts for the year confirm it, is attributable to higher receipts than anticipated under property tax and water charges.

The expenditure from the Surplus Account during the current year was Rs. 25,220 leaving a closing balance at the end of 1938—39 of Rs. 1,58,594. Adding to this the surplus of Rs. 12,928 anticipated for the year 1939—40, we get a total of Rs. 1,71,522. The expenditure at present contemplated from the Surplus Account during the year 1939—40 is Rs. 29,180 which will leave a balance of Rs. 1,42,342. This leaves a margin of Rs. 67,000 over our minimum reserve of Rs. 75,000 and from this margin

we shall be able to meet any essential items of expenditure. The question of improving the supply of water to Cooke Town, Cox Town and Fraser Town is under examination and if anything is to be done the cost can only be met from this margin of Rs. 67,000.

I need make no particular comment on the rent from Settlements Account, the balance of which is, as Commissioners are aware, earmarked for the Borebank Road Housing Scheme. The acquisition of land for that purpose is proceeding.

I hope Commissioners will agree with me that this is a very satisfactory budget. It balances expenditure against revenue and at the same time provides for certain improvements in Municipal Administration. It does not make any provision for the complete underground sewage scheme, to which as Commissioners are aware I attach great importance, because that scheme is still under examination ; but I hope to place something definite before the Commission in this respect before I leave the Station in May." Continuing the President said there were 3 propositions to be considered and suggested that the Commission consider them first before he asked the Vice-President to move the adoption of the budget as presented. He then called upon Mr. DeSouza to speak to his proposition relating to the grant to the St. Mary's Orphanage.

2. Mr. DeSouza's proposition that the grant to the St. Mary's Orphanage be increased to Rs. 300 a year and that the same be made permanent and included in the budget for 1939—40.

In speaking to his proposition, Mr. DeSouza said that he wanted that the grant to the St. Mary's Orphanage should be increased to Rs. 300 a year and that it should be made permanent and included in the budget for the year 1939—40. The institution was now getting a grant of Rs. 200 per annum. Three years back he had moved the Commission to increase the grant to Rs. 300 a year and they were pleased to approve of the proposal but it had been turned down by the Hon'ble the Resident on account of financial stringency. Now that the Commission had a surplus budget, he was only asking an increase in the grant by Rs. 100 a year. The orphanage catered to the needs of the depressed classes. In these days it was very difficult for the depressed classes to get on. If an increase of Rs. 100 was granted it would certainly be an encouragement to the management of the Orphanage. The increase proposed by him was only Rs. 100 a year and not Rs. 100 a month as some of the Commissioners might have thought. The Orphanage gave the poor boys education and clothing and made them fit for any kind of work so that when they went out into the world they could earn a living for themselves. Members of the depressed classes found it very difficult to get employment as a result of which

they went into the world as beggars or as thieves. If the Municipal Commission increased the grant by Rs. 100 a year it would be one way of solving the beggar problem to a certain extent. Some years hence they would find less number of beggars in the streets. It was their duty to safeguard the interests of the younger generations. If they could not get decent jobs they must find some means of earning a living and the easiest method of earning was by stealing or begging. He humourously remarked that Commissioners who did not support the proposition now would feel sorry if they found that something had been lost. He appealed to them as City fathers to unanimously support the proposal.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Rathan Singh said that in view of the help given by the orphanage to the poor orphans the increase of the grant by Rs. 100 a year was not at all much. He hoped that all the members of the Commission would view the matter sympathetically and support the proposition.

The President pointed out that if Rev. Father Noronha had put in his application in time, it would have been included in the budget. The fault was Father Noronha's. He had no objection to make the provision in the budget now. The question was whether the amount should be Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a year.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he agreed with the mover that the grant should be increased. After all the increase of Rs. 100 a year was not much. There was however a technical objection to Mr. De Souza moving the proposition since it was only in June 1938 the Commission had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 200 to the institution and the proposition now before them fell within the one year rule. He and his colleagues had no objection to increase the grant. If the one year rule was applied, the proposition would have to be moved by the President.

The President said that if the Commission agreed he would take steps to have a permanent grant of Rs. 300 per annum to the St. Mary's Orphanage included in the Budget and Mr. DeSouza might withdraw his proposition.

The Commission agreed to the President's suggestion and

Mr. DeSouza withdrew the proposition..

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 63 of 1935.)

3. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition to reduce the allotment for maintenance of roads in the budget for 1939—40 to Rs. 50,000.

In speaking to the proposition Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he intended moving it as an amendment when passing the budget. His proposal was to reduce the grant under 'Roads' from Rs. 58,000 to Rs. 50,000 in the budget for 1939—40. The Commission would remember that year after year the grant under that head was Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 15,000 from the Road Development Fund and Rs. 35,000 from Municipal Funds), but for the past 2 years it was Rs. 53,000. In 1937—38 they got a lump sum of Rs. 30,000 from the Government from the Road Development Fund. His submission was that they could not afford to spend anything more than Rs. 30,000 on roads from Municipal funds. At the time when they were providing Rs. 50,00) they thought that the expenditure would gradually decrease year after year on account of the treatment of roads with emulsion but they were providing the same amount every year. They were treating some roads every year with emulsion. If a road was surfaced with tar it should last longer than an ordinary metalled road. It would have helped the Municipal Commission considerably if they were furnished with a list of the roads to be attended to during the year, so that they might advise the executive as to which roads needed immediate attention and which did not. There might be difference of opinion between the executive and Commissioners on this point. It had been pointed out by the executive that it was not possible to furnish a list of roads to be attended to in advance. The estimates for road works were placed before the Commission after the budget was passed which handicapped the Commission considerably.

The President said that they could not say 10 months in advance which roads needed attention and which did not. It would only be a guess.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he understood from Mr. Sinclair that the list of roads requiring attention was submitted to the Government of India before the budget was passed. The Commission had an expert Engineer who had considerable experience of the Station and it should be easy for him to guess which roads needed immediate attention and which did not. He might know how long the surface would last for a road. If a list was prepared and placed before the Commissioners before the budget was passed they could go round the Station and furnish the executive with their views as to which roads required surfacing during that year and which roads might be attended to next year. It was impossible for the Commission to guess the amount to be spent on roads. They had been feeling how people were hard up for water which was an essential necessity. Any savings they might effect under other heads of the budget could be used to give relief to the people in the matter of water supply.

The President pointed out that the question before the Commission was that the provision for the maintenance of roads should be reduced by a certain amount and not the question of devising ways and means to give relief to the people in respect of water supply.

Continuing Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had an idea that if they desired to increase the free allowance of water they should reduce the amount provided for roads and he requested that the provision under that head should be kept at Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Ekambaram seconded the proposition.

In opposing the proposition Mr. Paezold said that when the budget was placed before the Standing Committee the provision for roads was Rs. 60,000. At the Standing Committee meeting it was reduced to Rs. 58,000. Last year also Mr. Sundaram Iyer did the same thing. Two roads in Benson Town which were badly in need of improvement had not been attended to for the last 4 years for want of funds. Mr. Hutchins had also pointed out that some roads in his division needed urgent repairs and they had been held up for want of money. He had an idea in his mind to ask for an increase in the provision for roads. On the 1st February 1939 he had written to the Executive Engineer enquiring as to what was proposed to be done to improve the road near the Fraser Town Police Station. They were getting a revenue of about Rs. 10 a day from that road. For the past 3 years it had not been attended to for want of funds.

Mr. Mobamed Hanief pointed out that Mr. Sundaram Iyer had based his arguments on 3 points. The first was that no list of roads had been given to them. Time after time he had been told that it was impossible to furnish a list of roads to be attended to in advance. It was not an argument for cutting down the provision. If the list was given they would only be able to know the localities. The second argument was that the tarring of roads with a particular form of emulsion should decrease the recurring expenditure. Mr. Hanief pointed out that the Commission's recurring expenditure on roads had not increased. The third argument was that if the provision for roads was reduced, the savings could be used for affording relief to the people in the matter of water supply. Mr. Sundaram Iyer had in his mind that there should be some reduction in the grant for maintenance of roads. The question of water was a separate one having no connection with roads. One of the primary duties of the Commission was that they should see that their roads were maintained properly. If they reduced the grant this year, the expenditure in the following year would be doubled and so it was a false economy to reduce the provision. As regards Mr Sundaram Iyer's remarks that Mr. Sinclair had stated that it was possible to furnish a

list of roads to be attended to in advance, he (the speaker) wished to know whether he did so when he was the Executive Engineer. All these arguments put forward by the mover were without basis. They should not mix up issues. They should consider every question on its merits, and Commissioners should not be led away by such false arguments.

Mr. DeSouza remarked that Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition seemed to be in the nature of a cut motion. Personally he (Mr. Sundaram Iyer) felt that some information should be given by the executive to the Commissioners and that idea seemed to have been behind his mind in moving the proposition. Mr. Sundaram certainly felt that people wanted more water but Mr. DeSouza remarked that there was also a danger as too much of water was not good to the constitution.

Mr. Sinclair said that he had worked as an Engineer for 35 years and had been in charge of thousands of miles of roads. A Provincial Executive Engineer was in charge of 4 or 5 districts with more than 4,000 miles of roads in his charge. He had to prepare and submit estimates for all the roads requiring attention by the 15th of March every year. If he did not do so the Accountant-General would not sanction a single pie for road works. When such was the case, he did not understand why in a small place like the Civil and Military Station it was not possible to prepare estimates for road works in advance. He had no idea of speaking on the subject but for the reference made to him by Messrs. Sundaram Iyer and Hanief. Everybody was at liberty to give his own views. The recurring expenditure on a road was dependent on its life. If they looked into the details they would be able to save a lot of money. After they had commenced treating road suface with tar, the expenditure on roads should have gone down. A road which was expected to last for 15 months lasted for 4 years. There was nothing to be gained by splitting hairs and by red tapism. The Executive Engineer would be in a position to know what works are to be done during the year. In his opinion the provision might be reduced to Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he was sorry that some of his friends on the Commission did not see eye to eye with the mover. The idea in suggesting a reduction was thatthat main roads which were attended to year after year did not require so much of money. Of late they had made it a practice of providing a fixed sum every year for the maintenance of roads. Their idea was that instead of spending so much money on main raods some of it might be spent on small lanes. It was with that object in view that a reduction had been proposed. The small lanes required attention urgently. During the rainy season the unsize stone paving in the lanes gave way and became very slippery. Something should be done to improve the lanes by paving them with slabs as had been done in Old Market Road.

Mr. Hutchins said that there were roads in his division as also in some other localities which were urgently in need of repairs. They had not been attended to for the past 5 years. His friend, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu suggested that the lanes be dug up and paved with stone slabs. The road which led to the Slaughter Houses was in a very bad state and required repairs urgently. It had been held up for want of money.

In replying to the debate on his proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they were the representatives of the ratepayers on the Commission and they gave the executive power to allot certain sums for each item of work. If any allotment was found too much they could reduce it. He had been misunderstood by some of his friends. In 1936—37 they had spent more than Rs. 60,000 on roads but that was due to the Rs. 30,000 they had received from the Government from the Road Development Fund.

The President pointed out that during the current year they had provided Rs. 4,000 for Suburban Roads but for the ensuing year there was no provision at all under that head. The total provision under roads for 39—40 was Rs. 58,000 against Rs. 59,000 for 1938—39.

Continuing Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they had budgeted for Rs. 58,000 for the year 1939—40 but on an average they were spending Rs. 50,000 on the maintenance of roads every year, so that he did not see why they could not do with a provision of Rs. 50,000 for the ensuing year. If any increase in the grant was needed during the course of the year, the department should come forward and ask for it. As regards Mr. Paezold's remarks that he had been repeatedly asking for the improvement of a particular road and that it was not done up-till-now, he (Mr. Sundaram Iyer) pointed out that if that particular road had not been attended to this year, it would be attended to next year.

Mr. Hutchins again pointed out that repairs to the roads in his division had been kept pending for want of funds for 3 or 4 years.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that his intention in asking for a reduction of Rs. 8,000 in the road grant was that that sum could be used for improving the lanes in congested areas. He hoped that the Commission would approve of his proposition.

The President said that it was necessary to maintain the roads and keep them in order. Rs. 58,000 was a reasonable provision which was based on the expenditure in past years.

The Executive Engineer (Mr. Edwin) remarked that some of the Commissioners seemed to be under the impression that the whole of the budget allotment was spent on maintenance of roads but that was not so. They had 10 permanent gangs of road coolies whose wages amounting to Rs. 18,000 per annum had to be met from this allotment. These coolies were employed throughout the year for keeping the roads in good condition. Out of the allotment of Rs. 58,000, Rs. 15,000 was intended for roads to be maintained from the grant from the Road Development Fund. The balance of Rs. 43,000 was provided from Municipal Funds of which Rs. 18,000 was spent on payment of wages to gang coolies. There was therefore only Rs. 25,000 left for actual road works and that was not much considering the good condition in which roads were maintained in the Station. Every year he personally went round and then prepared a list of the roads to be attended to. Each Commissioner was consulted as to the requirements of his division. When the list was actually prepared he had to submit it to a process of elimination since their budget provision was insufficient for meeting the cost and only take up the roads which needed attention badly. As regards Mr. Sinclair's remarks, Mr. Edwin pointed out that he had also been in charge of provincial roads but they could not be compared with roads in an important Municipality like the Station where there was such heavy traffic. It was not possible to prepare estimates in advance as was done in the case of provincial roads. In 1931—32, they had spent more than a lakh of rupees on roads. Since then their expenditure on roads, after they began using emulsion for resurfacing, had gradually been reduced. People who came to Bangalore from Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Travancore and other outstations had always said that the roads in the Station were the best. If the Commission gave him only Rs. 30,000 he would manage with that amount but they should not blame him if the roads were not kept in proper repair.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and declared that it was lost.

Proposition lost.

(File No. 20 of 1939).

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4. Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu's proposition to raise the allotments for "foot-paths and rounding of corners" and "improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas" in the budget for 1939—40 from Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

In speaking to his proposition, Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu said that since the previous proposition on which his one was dependent had been rejected by the Commission, he would not be able to move it. He however requested the Commission that they should utilise some money from the Surplus Account for improving lanes which was essential. He congratulated Mr. Edwin on his efforts in maintaining the Station roads in good condition. He had seen several places and was convinced that the roads in Bangalore were the best. He would be glad if they could say the same thing of the lanes in Bangalore.

Mr. Paezold said that at the Standing Committee meeting Mr. Sundaram Iyer was responsible for cutting down the provision for lanes which was originally Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 5,000. The Commissioner of Police was also urging that unless the foot-paths were kept in good condition, they could not enforce the rule about pedestrians walking on them.

The President asked Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu if he would withdraw the proposition and Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu replied in the affirmative.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 21 of 1939).

The discussion on Budget estimates was then taken up.

The Vice-President moved that the Budget for the year 1939—40 as presented be adopted and passed by the Municipal Commission and in doing so said that the budget had been carefully prepared. The expenditure did not go beyond the receipts and they had a surplus budget. It was pleasing to note that in spite of the fact that no new taxes were imposed during the year they had a surplus budget. Provision had been made in the budget for medical inspection of school children, construction of model houses on Borebank Road and anti-mosquito campaign and other important schemes. It spoke volumes for the capacity and intelligence of their President for preparing a surplus budget. The Vice-President congratulated the President on the able work he had done.

In seconding the motion, Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that he was pleased to note that provision had been made in the budget for medical inspection of boys' and girls' schools but he considered the amount provided insufficient.

The President said that they had provided for 2 doctors one for the boys' schools and the other (lady doctor) for girls' schools. He wished to know if Mr. Mohamed Hanief did not consider two doctors sufficient.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief replied in the affirmative.

Continuing Mr. Mohamed Hanief pointed out that under the head "Education" they had provided a certain amount for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of 2 new schools. The Muslim school-going girls had been given certain facilities for conveying them to schools but they were not adequate as a result of which only a small percentage of the girls went to schools. If proper conveyances were provided, there were a good number of Muslim girls who would take advantage of the Municipal girls' schools. The girls were at present conveyed to the schools in single bullock carts and most of their time was spent in transit alone. The Muslim community would be very grateful, if the Commission provided them with proper and more speedy conveyances.

Mr. Sinclair said that the provision under the head "foot-paths and rounding of corners" should be increased. A few years ago he had submitted a list of dangerous corners in the Station but no attention had been paid to it. The road near the Globe Theatre had been barricaded and people who wanted to go from Church Street to South Parade had to take a long route through Brigade Road. Many representations had been made to the authorities in the matter but their grievances had not been considered at all.

The President pointed out that the control of traffic was vested in the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police.

Continuing Mr. Sinclair said that every body was complaining about the height of compound walls at the junction of that corner and that they were not able to see what traffic was coming before them. The Commission should provide a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 for improving foot-paths and rounding of corners. He would also like to mention that there were many congested places which required immediate attention. As an example Mr. Sinclair mentioned the Pension Lines and other places. If the Commission inspected these localities they would be able to see for themselves the bad condition of these lanes. They had provided nothing in the next year's budget for improving congested areas. They were spending thousands of rupees on healthy localities like the bazaar areas, but nothing was done for improving the congested areas. As regards the staff of the Water Supply Department, Mr. Sinclair pointed out that there were 2 men who were drawing a pay of over Rs. 100 a month in that department, who were given only a cycle allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem. He was of opinion that they should be treated in the same manner as the Supervisors of the Engineering Department, as the two men had to go about the whole Station daily as the other

Supervisors did. They should also be given a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

M. Paezold supported Mr. Sinclair's suggestion.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he agreed with the Vice-President in saying that their budget was very satisfactory. He would like to mention that it was due to the special attention paid by the President. The way in which the budget had been prepared was very satisfactory and they should give unstinted praise to the President for that. There were of course some disappointing features. It would appear that their budget was an indication of how their money was to be spent for the benefit of the tax-payers. It was not simply a financial statement. As regards expenditure on "Management and Collection" he wished to say the same thing as he did last year viz., that no efforts had been made to bring down the collection charges to 10 per cent. In the Municipal Account Code it had been laid down that the collection charges should not go beyond 10 per cent and while reviewing the finances of the Municipal Commission in 1925, Mr. Boag had also suggested in his report that the collection charges should not exceed 10 per cent. In his letter dated the 16th November 1936 the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, while reviewing their budget for 1936—37, had stated that the Municipal Commission should examine such questions as the introduction of revised scales of pay and allowances for new entrants, reduction in the cost of management and collection as suggested in Mr. Boag's report and consideration of other ways of curtailing their expenditure.

The President pointed out that their collection charges were between 3 and 5 per cent.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in calculating the percentage of collection charges, they should leave out Water Supply and take into consideration only the receipts from property and other taxes.

The President said that he had considered the question last year and had come to the conclusion that it was not possible to retrench if they wished to keep up a high percentage in collection. On the other hand a case could be argued for increasing the existing scales of pay.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know whether they could suggest new scales of pay for new entrants. He referred to paragraph 17 of Mr. Boag's report and said that Mr. Boag had stated that the salaries paid to employees of all grades in the Civil and Military Station were considerably higher than those paid by the City Municipality. Their expenditure on collection staff was considerably higher than that in other Municipalities.

The President remarked that they should be careful in comparing their expenditure with other Municipalities. They should also bear in mind

that their collection staff collected 97.8 % while in the City the percentage of collection was said to be only 50 %.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he agreed that it was a very satisfactory feature but his contention was that where work could be managed with 2 Bill Collectors, they were having 4. Since they were spending more money, their collections were naturally good. In giving credit for 98 % collections he pointed out that if that percentage of collection was done with a curtailed staff it would be more creditable. Their collections were bordering on the point of cruelty especially in the case of poor people who were unable to pay their taxes.

As regards improvements to lanes and foot-paths, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they had been providing a certain amount year after year and that money was being spent more on unsize stone paving than on improving the lanes. Unsize stone paving existed even on roads which were 30 feet wide. The money should be spent on improving the lanes and not on unsize stone paving. He was of opinion that unsize stone paving held good only in lanes which were less than 8 feet in width and that no money should be spent on unsize stone paving in lanes which were more than 8 to 10 feet in width. Where they were narrow the lanes could be paved with unsize stones. When the lane was broad, the unsize stone paving gave way during the rainy season and pedestrians felt it very hard to walk on them. In such cases they should pave the lanes with stone slabs as they had done in the Old Market. Several people slipped on the unsize stone paving during the rainy season. The mud surface between the stones got loose and some stones sunk, and some rose from their level making it very difficult for people to walk on the road. For these reasons Mr. Sundaram Iyer requested the executive to improve the lanes in the Station. He really took a pride in their roads but wished to say the same of their lanes.

Regarding "Education" Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was very happy that they had provided a new school for the Muslim boys. He agreed with Mr. Hanief in saying that more provision should be made for medical inspection of school children. They should get statistics and increase the provision next year.

Referring to the item "Public Health," Mr. Sundaram Iyer enquired whether drains came under that head and if that was so he would like to mention that the drains in some parts of the Station needed repairs very urgently. They were going frequently in the bazaar areas and noticed that the bottom surface of the drains had cracked and sweepers found it very difficult to clean them. The result was that water stagnated there and the drains became very offensive to the health of the persons living closeby. There was no use in patching up the cracked portions of the drains. They should prepare a complete scheme for improving the drains in each locality.

As regards flushing of drains, he pointed out that only some drains were receiving attention. They should allot a particular day for a particular locality and should see that all the drains were cleaned properly.

Referring to propaganda work done by the Health Department at present, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it was not at all satisfactory. He thought that it was their duty to educate the public in health matters. The system of giving lectures with a broken magic lantern would not do. They should organise Health Exhibitions as was done in other districts. They should educate the public by organising lectures on public health. They could carry on propaganda work on malaria, anti-mosquito campaign and tuberculosis. They had got a staff for anti-mosquito campaign which was fighting with the mosquito in the town by cleaning the drains, wells, etc., but there were lakes where mosquitoes bred considerably. They should find a solution for stopping the breeding of mosquitoes in the tanks.

Referring to page 31 of the budget, Mr. Sundram Iyer said that under the head "Advertisements" their receipts during the years 1936—37, 1937—38 and 1938—39 were Rs. 668, Rs. 548 and Rs. 500 respectively and for the year 1939—40 they were anticipating only a sum of Rs. 300. He wanted to know whether the decrease was due to the fact that the Municipal Advertisement Boards were not erected in proper places. They should find out the reason for the decrease and if possible should remedy it. He said that he had offered his criticisms on constructive lines and observed once again that their budget was very satisfactory.

Mr. Abdul Latheef congratulated the President and the executive on the very good way in which the budget had been prepared. As had been pointed out by some of the previous speakers, Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that the provision under improvements to foot-paths and rounding of corners should be increased to Rs. 8,000 and out of that sum Rs. 7,000 should be set apart for improving the lanes which were 10 feet and more than 10 feet wide by paving them with stone slabs as they had done in the Old Market. He requested that the provision of Rs. 1,000 for additional lights might be spent for providing additional lights where they were urgently required.

As regards medical inspection of school children, Mr. Abdul Latheef remarked that they would have to appoint 2 more doctors after seeing the results of the present scheme. He congratulated the Residency Surgeon on the reduction he had made in the allotment for the working of the Municipal dispensaries by Rs. 2,000 without impairing their efficiency. They should congratulate themselves on having a surplus budget.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 900 for conveyances for Municipal Mohamedan Girls' Schools, Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that that was insufficient. In the interests of the education of the Muslim Girls it was essential that they should provide speedier means of conveying them

to schools. The present bullock carts were very slow and most of the time of the girls was wasted in transit. Some years ago the question of engaging motor buses had been considered but it had been shelved for some reason or other. As the Government met the expenditure on Municipal Girls' Schools the cost of the conveyances was also a legitimate charge on Government funds. Mr. Abdul Latheef requested the Inspector of Schools to take up the question and see that the Municipal Muslim Girls' Schools were provided with speedier conveyances. Originally the Government had been giving grants for construction of Municipal School buildings but they had stopped that support now with the result that the Commission had to construct new schools from their own funds. The Government should also give them a grant for Water Supply. The Government of India had been responsible for leading the Commission on to the provision of underground sewage in the Station but they were not prepared to give a grant. They must incrase the provision under the head "Underground drainage" and attend to the thickly populated areas in the Station. Latterly the attitude of the Government towards the Commission had been a step-motherly attitude. The Government should first see to meeting the needs of the Station before the Station revenues were utilised elsewhere.

As regards the provision for "Indian Music" at Coles Park, Mr. Abdul Latheef suggested that tenders should be called for, for the playing of sweet music and not the beating of drums as at present.

Referring to grants given to the Y. M. C. A. and Annavasanthi Sangham free reading rooms, Mr. Abdul Latheef observed that there was no necessity to give these grants since the Commission had started a free reading room at a cost of Rs. 600 per annum. The authorities of the Annavasanthi Sangham were utilising the Municipal grant for feeding the poor.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu pointed out that the poor were fed by private parties.

Continuing Mr. Abdul Latheef referred to the grants given by the Municipal Commission to charitable institutions and said that the time had come for the Commission to scrutinize the working of these institutions. They should have some sort of official supervision. Regarding the Anatha Asrayam, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that they should have two official visitors, the Health Officer and the Vice President to visit the institution periodically and report.

Referring to Mr. Abdul Latheef's remarks about the Annavasanthi Sangham, Mr. Sundaram Iyer drew attention to Section 69 of the Bangalore

Municipal Law and said that Municipal funds could be utilised for feeding the poor and for various other purposes.

Mr. DeSouza said that the circulation of summary of the Budget to the Municipal Commission which explained the position clearly, was very helpful to Commissioners. He wished to point out that the condition of the lanes in the Station in which unsize stone paving had been provided was uncomfortable. As he could not hear Mr. Sinclair clearly he could not say anything about the remarks made by him. Referring to Mr. Sundaram Iyer's remarks about cutting the salaries and allowances of the staff, Mr. DeSauza said that the present salaries were low enough and that no reduction was warranted. They must remember that when other Municipalities were going in for loans, the Commission was free and could meet its expenditure from its revenues leaving a surplus as well. As regards the mosquitoes the Municipality was doing its best. The staff were going from house to house and spraying crude oil in the wells. They should find some way to stop the breeding of mosquitoes in tanks as well.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu remarked that the mosquito nuisance was very great in Ulsoor owing to sewage irrigation in its vicinity. It had become intolerable. He urged that the Commission should take steps to stop the nuisance.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu observed that it was the second year in the history of the Commission that they had a surplus budget which was naturally due to the efficient and intelligent method of the President in preparing it. As regards the main items of expenditure and allotments, some members had spoken already. Referring to Mr. Abdul Latheef's remarks regarding Indian music in Coles Park, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu observed that every music had its own charm. The Indian instrumental music called Nagaswaram was quite sweet. Mr. Abdul Latheef had evidently no ear for any kind of music. Beating of the drum was a necessary accompaniment to the music. Once again Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu urged that they must do something to improve the condition of the lanes.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu suggested that there ought to be some provision in the budget for arranging lunch for Commissioners when they had a long agenda to get through. Sometimes Mrs. Collinson had very kindly provided lunches.

The President congratulated the Commissioners on an amicable budget debate! Many points had been raised during the course of the discussion and it was not possible for him to reply to them item by item. He would examine the record of the speeches as soon as it was ready and see what he could do in respect

of the various points raised. He would however like to say something about three important points raised, viz., roads and lanes, underground drainage and grants to charitable institutions. Regarding the first point, the President said that the best way to deal with it seemed to him to be the appointment of a Sub-Committee which should be asked to submit a complete list of the roads and lanes with suggestions as to which should be tarred, which should be metalled and which should be provided with unsize stone paving. That might work for more systematic treatment of the question. With regard to underground drainage, the President said that he did not see any possibility of getting a grant from the Government for the scheme for sometime to come. The Commission would have to provide for the scheme themselves and carry it out without help from the Government. He was examining the question and hoped to put up proposals in a few weeks' time for the Commission's consideration before he left the Station in May. Regarding the third point, the President, referring to Mr. Abdul Latheef's remarks about the Commission exercising some control over the charitable institutions to which it gave grants said that this involved a distinct departure in principle. Their present procedure was that if an institution applied for a grant, the application was considered on its merits and a grant given if the Commission considered the case a deserving one and was convinced that the grant was intended for a good purpose. There the matter ended. Once the Commission undertook to have some supervision over the institution, they would be taking a very great responsibility on their shoulders. The suggestion required very careful consideration.

The President put the Vice-President's proposal to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

Resolved that the Budget estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, Bangalore, for the year 1939-40 and the revised estimate for 1938—39, as presented, with the addition of a permanent grant of Rs. 300 per annum for the St. Mary's Orphanage, be passed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident.

(File No. 19 of 1939).

C. F. V. WILLIAMS,
President,
Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

13—3--1939.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 6.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 9 A.M., on Thursday the 30th March 1939.

President.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	
,, Residency Surgeon.	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss. M. Webster.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mrs. Florence Collinson.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	Mohamed Hanief Sahib.
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 1, dated the 23rd February, 1939, regarding the amendment of Bye-law No. 3, Chapter II and Schedule 'A' attached to that Bye-law to provide for the issue of half-yearly licenses for bicycles and tricycles.

The President said that the Commission would remember that at their last meeting they had decided to provide for the issue of half-yearly licenses for bicycles and tricycles in addition to annual licenses. The resolution had been published for objections and comments but as no objections or suggestions had been received, it had come up for re-affirmation by the Commission before its submission to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation.

Resolved that the Commission's Resolution No. 1, dated the 23rd February, 1939, approving of the following amendments to Bye-law No. 3, Chapter II and Schedule 'A' attached to that Bye-law, in order to provide for the issue of half-yearly licenses for bicycles and tricycles, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

(1) Substitute the following for the present Section 1 of Bye-law No. 3, Chapter II :—

> "Subject to the exception mentioned in the note attached to this section the tax on vehicles and animals specified in Schedule 'A' hereto attached, at the rates mentioned therein shall be payable yearly commencing on the 1st day of April, and shall become due on the expiration of 30 days from the commencement of each year."

(2) Add the following note under the proposed Section I :—

> "Note :—The tax on bicycles and tricycles may be paid half-yearly, at half the annual rate, commencing on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October, and shall become due on the expiration of 30 days from the commencement of each half-year."

(3) In Schedule 'A' insert a new column with the heading "For the half-year" and in this column against the item 'Bicycle or Tricycle' insert "Re. 1-8-0."

(File No. 185 of 1937).

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2. Objections and suggestions received with reference to the draft amendments to Bye-law No. 14 Chapter III preparation by cooking for sale of certain articles of food and drink and sale of the same articles.

Recommended with 50% reduction in proposed rates and addition of a new clause as follows :—

Where the rental value exceeds Rs. 99 but does not exceed Rs. 299	Rs. 5
In all other cases	Rs. 3

The President said that this item related to the amendment of the bye-law which provided for the control of places where articles of food and drink were sold. The draft amendments had been published for objections and a number of objections had been received with reference to the propsed scale of license-fees. The fees originally proposed to be levied were based on those prevailing in Bangalore City. The Commission's object in introducing the amendments was not so much to collect revenue as to provide for a stricter control over eating houses, hotels, etc. The Standing Committee after going carefully into the matter had decided unanimously to recommend that the scale of fees originally proposed should be reduced by 50% throughout and had also suggested the addition of a new class to provide for small eating houses, restaurants, i.e., where the annual rental value of the premises was less than Rs. 99, the annual-fee would be only Rs. 3. The President thought that this was a fair proposition. He then read out for the information of the Commissioners, the revised scale of fees suggested by the Standing Committee. As regards the other part of the amendments which provided for tightening up the control over persons working in these eating houses, restaurants, etc., no particular objection had been received. A number of the larger hotels and restaurants had suggested that if the control was to be exercised properly, the servants of people staying in the hotels should also be controlled, but there was no provision in the Law under which they could control such servants, so that the suggestion was impracticable.

Mr. Sinclair said that many objections had been received stating that the fees were too high. Even though they had been reduced by 50% they were still too high. As it was merely a matter of controlling these eating houses etc., and not one of collecting revenue a nominal fee would serve the purpose as well. The details of the amendments were not at all clear, particularly regarding the obtaining of medical certificates by all servants working in such places. If the regular servants of any such place fell ill or had other cause to leave their duty temporarily Mr. Sinclair wished to know if their substitutes also had to be provided with medical certificates. This point, he felt, should be made clear. He then proposed the following amendment in respect of the scale of fees :—

"That the following fees shall be charged for licenses under his bye-law.

Purpose of license.		Fee payable.
		Rs.
(1) Where the annual rental value of the place where the business is carried on exceeds Rs. 2,999	....	20
(2) Where the annual rental value exceeds Rs. 1,499 but does not exceed Rs. 2,999....		10
(3) Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 899 but does not exceed Rs. 1,499		5
(4) Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 299 but does not exceed Rs. 899	....	3
(5) In all other cases	....	2

Miss Webster seconded the amendment.

Mr. Paezold remarked that the procedure was out of order in view of the fact that the original amendments had only been published for objections.

The President said that a point similar to that raised by Mr. Paezold had come up before and they had decided that amendments could be moved. Mr. Sinclair's amendment was therefore in order. Section 180 of the Bangalore Municipal Law relating to the procedure for making rules and bye-laws under the Bangalore Municipal Law contemplated the consideration of any objections or suggestions received in respect of the draft rules and bye-laws so that it would be open to any Commissioner to move an amendment when such objections were considered.

Mr. Sudaram Iyer said that by some means or other the recommendations of the Standing Committee had reached the public. The fees proposed to be levied would affect the poorer class of eating houses etc., in an unpleasant manner. Since they only wished to control such places they should put the fee at as low a figure as possible and make it purely nominal.

The President said that although their main object was to control the eating houses etc. and not to collect revenue, he did not see why they should go to the other extreme and make the fee merely a nominal one. He explained that the busines of running eating-houses etc. was the only form of business requiring a license which had not hitherto paid a fee. He did not think that the scale of fees was very high. A Hotel occupying premises, the monthly rental value of which was Rs. 250 was a fairly big establishment. To ask such a hotel to pay a fee of Rs. 100 per annum, or a little over Rs. 8 a month, was not much. For the small tea shop the fee levied would be 4 annas a month, which was not excessive. Where the monthly rental value ranged between Rs. 25 and Rs. 75 they proposed to levy a fee of Rs. 10 a year. They had at one stroke halved the rates which prevailed in Bangalore City. Soda water factories, of which there were many in the Station, paid Rs. 50 a year.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they certainly did not want to go to extremes but at the same time he felt that they were over-estimating the tax. Their main object was to have control over eating houses etc., and the tax had not been levied for many years. They were introducing it for the first time. After their last meeting they had received representations from people concerned that they would find the tax very hard. The Commission should remember that they would be collecting the tax yearly and not monthly and that it was harder to pay a lump sum once a year than a few annas or so every month. They would find it difficult and it should not be thought that a man paying Rs. 200 or more towards the rent of his premises would find it convenient to pay Rs. 8 per mensem, which was about Rs. 100 a year. In addition to this the man had to spend a considerable amount on various other things and this would add rather heavily to his expenses. It should be remembered that every man did not reap a profit in proportion to his rent. Therefore it was better that they commenced by levying a nominal fee in preference to the one proposed.

The President said that there was no question of commencing to levy a nominal fee. Once they levied a fee it would be very difficult to increase it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that business was very dull at the time and all hotels etc., were not prosperous, in fact they were hardly making both ends meet. In consideration of this, he thought it would be much better to have a nominal fee.

The President said that he thought the best thing would be to refer the question back to the Standing Committee again. He wished, however, that members of the Standing Committee would endeavour to make up their minds finally. The recommendations put before the Commission that morning represented the result of discussion with an agreed solution at the Standing Committee but when the matter came up for confirmation,

members had gone back on the opinions they had expressed at the Standing Committee meeting.

The Commission agreed to the President's suggestion to defer the matter and refer it back to the Standing Committee.

Resolution :—Deferred and referred back to the Standing Committee.

(File No. 1 of 1939).

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3. Consideration of the question of amending Section II, Bangalore Municipal Law so as to prohibit a Municipal Commissioner from appearing as a legal practitioner against the Municipal Commission.

Referred to the Municipal Commission.

The President said that this was a question of prohibiting a Municipal Commissioner who was a lawyer from appearing in a legal proceedings against the Municipal Commission. In principle it was a self-evident proposition and he did not think the Commission would have any difficulty in accepting it. Generally speaking, every individual member of the Commission was responsible for the decisions of the Commission even though he might have voted in the minority against a particular decision. He was also responsible for the Commission's actions. It was therefore unsound in principle that he should appear against the Commission when the Commission found it necessary to prosecute an offender for an infringement of the Municipal Law, or of the rules or bye-laws framed thereunder. There was also a practical side to the question, namely, that all the records, files, etc., of the Commission were open to Commissioners and it seemed to the President that under those circumstances a defence lawyer who had access to all the Commission's papers had an unfair advantage. He was making that statement especially with reference to the cases relating to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, which had been introduced about six months ago. They had administered the Act vigorously and had launched a number of prosecutions. They had met with certain difficulties in administering it, which was only to be expected because it was new and they were breaking fresh ground. These difficulties had cropped up and they were doing their best to solve them, but the President did not like to think that any lawyer who had access to their files and so was in a position to know on what lines they worked in meeting these difficulties, should oppose them in Court in a case under the Act. He was sure that Commissioners would be interested to know that the disqualification already existed both in Madras and Mysore State where it appeared in specific terms. The President read out for the information of Commissioners the provisions of the Madras City Municipal

Act and the Mysore Municipal Regulations. He said that Commissioners would also be interested to learn that he had received notice of a proposition from one of the Municipal Commissioners, the object of which was to amend their electoral rules. They had not yet examined the proposition in detail, but one of the amendments the Commissioner had proposed was the one now under consideration, so that the proposition before them had an un-official as well as an official backing. The President suggested that the Commission should agree to pass the proposition and that it should come into effect from next November and apply only to the new Commissioners elected then. It would not affect existing Commissioners.

In seconding the proposition Mr. Paezold said that their lawyer friends were part and parcel of the Commission. It would not do for the Commission to prosecute and for members of the Commission to defend. He thought that it was a very good suggestion and that it should not be opposed.

In opposing the proposition Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that he was sorry to do so, the reason being that he felt there was no necessity under the existing circumstances for the introduction of such a measure. The fact that such a provision existed in other Municipalities was no reason why it should be introduced in the Station. They had many laws and bye-laws which did not conform to the laws of other places. Mr. Mahmood Shariff therefore appealed to the Municipal Commission not to take a lead from other Municipalities. It had been put forward as a further argument that those lawyers who were Municipal Commissioners should not take up cases because they were part and parcel of the administrative machinery. Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that that principle also applied to those who combined executive as well as administrative duties. He enquired whether the same principle would not apply to the Commissioner of Police as cases which were investigated by his officers were placed before him for his decision as the Railway Magistrate. In spite of this, he dealt out justice.

The President pointed out that they were talking of Municipal cases and that the whole point of the discussion was Municipal cases in which the Commission was the prosecutor.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff pointed out to the President that he (the President) sanctioned prosecutions and still the cases came up to him in appeal as the District Magistrate. The President initiated all the proceedings and sat in judgment over the Bench Court cases of which there were many.

The President informed Mr. Mahmood Shariff that his facts were quite wrong and even if they were right his argument was not relevant.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that the President initiated prosecutions and the cases came up to him in appeal as the District Magistrate.

The President said that he never heard such appeals but sent them to the Munsiff Magistrate. There was no relevant comparison between the two instances. He was sure Mr. Mahmood Shariff would agree with him there.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff replied that as President of the Municipal Commission he started several proceedings and the Bench cases came to him in appeal. In the case of the Commissioner of Police, his officers started the proceedings and placed the cases before him, as Railway Magistrate, for a decision. This did not prevent him from arriving at a just decision.

The Residency Surgeon pointed out that the Commissioner of Police did not defend such cases.

Continuing, Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that it had been pointed out that the lawyers who were Municipal Commissioners had access to the Municipal files. It was possible for them to utilise the information for the benefit of their clients. He enquired as to whether there had been any instance in which a lawyer member of the Municipal Commission had resorted to such a nefarious practice and abused the privilege given to him. The Commission, he felt sure, would unanimously agree that such an instance had never occurred. They had some discretion and a sense of responsibility and would never take advantage of the Commission. Mr. Mahmood Shariff felt sure that the Municipal Commissioners would agree that it was neither necessary nor in the interests of the Municipal Commission to pass the proposition.

Mr. Ekambaram said that he quite agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Mahmood Shariff. There was no necessity for moving the proposition. It could as well be said that hereafter, as lawyers, they were disqualified from entering the Commission altogether. As his friend had pointed out, there was not one instance where a lawyer had taken advantage of the fact that he was allowed access to the files of the Commission. The Bangalore Municipal Law was so far behind the law of other places and they had never thought of rectifying it before so he could hardly see the necessity for doing so in this particular case. Mr. Ekambaram once more pointed out that they were responsible people and as such would be the last to take advantage of the information to be obtained from Municipal files and make use of such information in an unfair manner.

The President said that he hoped that opposition to the proposal would not come only from members of the legal profession.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that it would indeed be unfortunate if the few lawyers who were Municipal Commissioners and who had access to the files tried to use any information obtained from them to the

disadvantage of tbe Municipal Commission. He assured the Commissioners that though they did have access to the files they had never taken any mean advantage of the fact. On the other hand they had tried to bring to the notice of the authorities any defects in the framing of certain laws, such as the Food Adulteration Act. Even if there was anything that they found they could use and so made use of it, they did so in the cause of justice.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that so far all the opposition had come from lawyers and he was speaking, not as a lawyer, but as a Municipal Commissioner. He wished to know why, if Municipal Commissioners could be Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, they could not also be lawyers. He was glad that the question of principle had been raised. He agreed that a person who had had any part in framing a particular law or bye-law should not be in a position to defend any action against the law which had been framed. If it was a question of principle they should also place restrictions on the officers he had first mentioned.

The President said that the only office upon which they wished to place a restriction was that particular one, namely, that of a lawyer. He could not allow Mr. Sundaram Iyer to traverse the whole Municipal Law.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if a restriction was to be placed on members of the legal profession it would not, in fairness, be proper for Municipal Commissioners to sit in any other capacity, as, for instance, if a Municipal Commissioner was a member of the Tribunal and was going to try a case.

The President said that these arguments were missing the point. The Municipal Commission were the prosecutor and each individual member was responsible for the actions of the Commission as a whole as prosecutor, so that it was not sound in principle that a Municipal Commissioner who was a lawyer should defend persons prosecuted by the Municipal Commission.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that that would mean that a person who was a Municipal Commissioner was not expected, or permitted, to defend against any law framed by the Municipal Commission. He pointed out that as a Magistrate was also responsible for the law he (the President) should not hold office in the Commission.

The President said that there was a well-established convention by which he as District Magistrate did not hear appeals in cases in which he had ordered prosecution as President of the Municipal Commission. If the lawyer members of the Commission had a similar convention the proposition would not have been necessary. They had appeared against the Commission in eleven different cases.

Continuing, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it seemed as if the main issue was to prevent the abuse by lawyers of the privilege of having access to the Municipal files. If that was the object, as his friends had stated, there had been no case where such abuse had occurred. He believed that the proposition had been agitating the Commission only since defects had been found by lawyers, who were members of the Commission, in the framing of the Food Adulteration Act.

The President said that the administrative difficulties to which he had alluded did not relate to defects in the Food Adulteration Act.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the work done by lawyers on the Municipal Commission had helped the Commission in getting to know the weaknesses in the law they had framed. It was not the fault of the lawyers if in defending cases which had been brought up by the Municipal Commission they detected defects in the law as regards the jurisdiction of the Magistrates who tried the cases.

The President told Mr. Sundaram Iyer that he was getting away from the point in talking about the defects in the Food Adulteration Law.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was prepared to drop the points he had last mentioned but he maintained that credit should go to the lawyers of the Municipal Commission who had detected flaws in the Food Adulteration law. Therefore, his suggestion was that no case had been made out for changing the present law. Several provisions which existed in other Municipal laws did not exist in the Station so that there was no necessity to introduce the particular change proposed. There were so many anomalies in the Bangalore Municipal Law which had been framed so long ago as 1897 and it would be no use rectifying one anomaly. It was only six months ago that they had amended the law so as to enable the Hon'ble the Resident to remove Commissioners from office if they ceased to reside in the Station and to amend the law further to prohibit lawyer members of the Commission from appearing against the Municipal Commission would cause real hardship. He suggested that they should abandon the question of principle as it affected various other offices and take a more liberal view of the matter.

Mr. D'Souza said that he was not standing up to oppose the proposition as he was convinced that on principle lawyers who were Municipal Commissioners should try as much as possible to avoid appearing in cases against the Municipal Commission. At the same time he thought that there should not be a bye-law or law preventing them from doing so. The lawyer members of the Municipal Commission might establish a convention amongst themselves not to take up cases against the Municipal Commission and for that purpose they might, Mr. D'Souza suggested, be given an opportunity to have a discussion among themselves. It was

true that most of them had not used information which they had obtained from Municipal files. It was also true that the lawyers who had appeared against the Municipal Commission might be able to detect certain defects in the Food Adulteration Act but he felt sure there was likely to be a suspicion that they had used some information from Municipal files in detecting defects in the Act. Mr. D'Souza said they were not the only lawyers in the Station and that there were probably more learned lawyers than themselves who would find out the defects much more easily as they would not be biased as were those lawyers who were members of the Municipal Commission. It was easier for out side lawyers to find out the defects of the Act and bring them to the notice of the lawyers on the Municipal Commission. Therefore there was no necessity for a lawyer who was a Municipal Commissioner to appear against the Commission to find out what defects there were in the law. At the same time Mr. D' Souza felt that the proposed new law would hit them in a raw spot. He therefore suggested that they should have convention and felt sure that all the lawyers on the Municipal Commission would abide by it.

The President wished to know what would happen if any particular lawyer was not prepared to abide by the convention.

Mr. D' Souza said that the six lawyers on the Commission would get together and draw up a convention which they would place before the President. If they gave him a promise that they would not appear against the Commission it would be good enough because he found that the law, as it stood, was very old fashioned.

The President said that if the lawyers were prepared to accept a convention, he would agree to drop the proposal. He wished to know if there was a possibility of such a convention going through.

Mr. D' Souza said that previously lawyers had appeared in cases against the Municipal Commission. This was not fair, though, either to the Commission or to themselves. They would place before the President a convention indicating that they would not appear in such cases and the President could take that as sufficient evidence of their unanimous decision.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff suggested that the proposition might be deferred till next month.

Mr. Ekambaram wished to know if the convention would hold good for ever.

Mr. D'Souza replied that it would as long as there were lawyers on the Commission. Next year, however, there might not be any lawyers on the Commission.

The President said that any individual lawyer member would find it difficult to depart from such a convention, and if it was departed from the question would have to be re-opened.

The Commission agreed to defer the matter to next month.

Resolution :—Deferred to next month.

(File No. 23 of 1939).

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4. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition to reduce the annual license fee aggregating to Rs. 5 per horse carriage (jutka) by reducing (1) the wheel tax from Rs. 2 to Re. 1, (2) the license fee on horse from Rs. 2 to Re. 1, and (3) the driver's license fee from Re. 1 to annas 4.

Recommended.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was sure the members had gone through the file and were in sympathy with the proposal. His main object was that this class of people depended for a livelihood on jatkas so that they should be given some relief. Commissioners would remember that a few years ago bus services were started for various routes in the Cantonment area. The needs of the people had previously been met by these horse carriages. Men who drove jutkas depended on them for their maintenance. As the bus services increased the custom which went to the jutka-wallahs dwindled to almost nothing. The individual who had to depend on this for his livelihood had to maintain his horse, carriage and also meet his own family requirements. They were also aware that before the bus service started, the jutka-wallah's income was nearly double what he was getting at present. If the Commissioners had seen the financial statement of figures in the file, they would find that, if his proposition was passed, the loss would be very little about Rs. 800 per annum. As far as the jutka-wallah was concerned, he stood to gain from Rs.2 to Rs.3 which was quite substantial. The Commissioners also knew that these jutka-wallahs' pockets were invariably empty as were their stomachs. Their cup of misery was full and in this he was not exaggerating. Again, some members suggested that they found these juka-wallahs always in a boisterous and quarrelsome mood. Mr. Sundaram Iyer suggested that this should be expected of a man who very rarely had anything in his stomach. Many people who did have enough to eat were found short-tempered. The jutka-wallahs, aggravated by hunger, did get quarrelsome and it was to

be deplored if society neglected their education and betterment. The reduction which he had suggested was 50 per cent in the first two clauses and 75 per cent in the driving license fee. A nominal fee for this license was the only equitable thing they could do. It was their duty to facilitate the activities of the jutka-wallahs. They levied a nominal fee as a sort of check. Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that Mr. Paezold had drawn his attention to the fact that tney were spending some money on issuing the driver's licenses and 4 annas a head would cover that expenditure.

The President said that it was more than a mere check that was required by law.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer agreed with the President and requested the Commission to show some sympathy towards that particular section of the public and give them the proposed relief.

Mr Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded the proposition.

In opposing the proposition, Mr. Paezold said that the Commission would lose about Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a year. Their Congress friends were very liberal and wanted all sorts of things such as Reading Rooms, Playgrounds, lights, etc. He enquired where all the money would come from to meet those items when they proposed to reduce their revenue in the manner indicated. As it was, they had had to cut one item to help another in the budget. If they reduced the license fee any further they would be paying for the making of the licenses and giving them away free.

In supporting the proposition, Mr. Mootham said that in northern India Rs. 2-4-0 was the fee paid for a license. If there was the necessity for an extra license the driver paid the extra 4 annas. There should be a uniform rate throughout India. At present they were levying Rs. 5 on jutkas and could not expect the men concerned to pay that sum when they were not earning a livelihood. This was the cause of jutka-wallahs breaking into houses. They were not able to keep themselves let alone the two or three wives which it was the custom for each jutka-wallah to keep.

The President said that he hoped that the mover of the proposition did not find Mr. Mootham's arguments embarassing!

In reply to the debate on the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the only point which needed an answer in Mr. Paezold's remarks was that regarding the Commission's loss of about Rs. 1,000 a year which worked out to about Rs. 75 a month. Mr. Paezold had also said that the Congress members wanted reading rooms, lights, public taps, etc., but Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if their wants were to be so easily satisfied he would not hesitate in withdrawing his proposition. It must also be remembered that the Congress members had proposed reduction in expenditure. His opinion was

that the loss of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a year would not seriosly handicap the Municipal Commission. He was afraid that the relief in question was urgently needed as the jutka-wallah class were always in trouble. About 20 or so of them were always to be seen in the Bench Court.

The President said it was quite true that the loss involved was small, the actual figure being Rs. 861. The Commission should not, however, throw away or forgo revenue, however small, unless an unassailable case had been made out for it. He sympathised with Mr. Paezold's general remarks. It was very noticeable that they got from the Commissioners who were Congress men propositions which on the one hand sought to give up revenue and on the other tended to increase expenditure. If they increased expenditure they must at least maintain their revenue. The main argument in the case before them was that the Jutka-drivers' troubles had resulted from their being hard hit by the increase in the number of buses. The President thought that the figures he had before him would be sufficient answer to that part of the case without further argument. If jutka-drivers were in a bad way, and if they found the competition too much for them, they would expect the number of jutkas to diminish. On the other hand the figures showed that the number had increased during the past three years.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that if one man could not carry on someone else bought the vehicle and horse and carried on himself.

The President said that even though the actual identity of the person changed, the figures for the past three years spoke for themselves being as follows :—

1936—37	323
1937—38	348
1938—39	354

From these figures it was clear that far from jutka-drivers being forced out of their trade there was actually an increase. In that case the argument that they could not exist much fail. Another difficulty about the matter was the question of reciprocity with Bangalore City. The Cantonment jutkas plied for hire in the City on the strength of their own licenses and vice versa the license fees were the same in the Station as they were in the City. It was desirable that license fees, if they were reduced in one area, should be reduced in the other but it was quite possible, in this instance, that the other party to the bargain might not be willing to do so.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer suggested that they might also reduce the fees.

The President said that on the other hand they might not wish to do so. The jutkas used the roads just as much as other vehicles. In the President's opinion there was no case for accepting the proposition. He put it to the meeting and declared that it was rejected.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer demanded a poll and Mr. Armugam Pillay seconded the motion. A poll being taken, the result was as follows :-

For the proposition.	Against the proposition.
Mr. Mahmood Shariff.	The Garrison Engineer.
,, Mootham.	,, Officer Commanding. British Military Hospital.
,, Ekambaram.	
,, Narayana Chetty.	,, Inspector of Schools.
,, Narasimha Rao Nayudu.	,, Commissioner of Police.
,, Arunachalam Moodaliar.	Mr. Rathan Singh.
,, Armugam Pillay.	,, Shanmugam Pillay.
,, Sundaram Iyer.	,, Paezold.
,, Hameed Khassim Sait.	,, Obeidullah.
,, Sinclair.	,, Purushotham Naidu.
Miss. Webster.	,, Perumalsawmy Naidu.
	,, Sutram Das.
	The Station Staff Officer.
	,, Executive Engineer.

Proposition rejected by eleven voting for and thirteen against it.

(File No. 101 of 1927).

C. F. V. WILLIAMS,
President,
Municipal Council.
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.
18—4—39.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 7.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 9 A.M., on Thursday the 30th March 1939.

President.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	
The Residency Surgeon.	
The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
The Inspector of Schools.	
The Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss M. Webster.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mrs. Florence Collinson.
F. D. Mootham Esq.	M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	Mohamed Hanief Sahib.
Mr. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, S Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. De'Souza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING

.1 (a) Minutes of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 23rd February, 1939, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 23rd February, 1939, for approval.

Resolution :— (a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934.)

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2. Scheme for improvement of the water supply in Cox Town, Cooke Town and Fraser Town.

Two estimates for Rs. 82,000 recommended for immediate execution. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

The President said that the Commission was aware that they had received a number of complaints from the outlying suburbs of Cooke Town, Cox Town and Fraser Town saying that the water supply failed at certain parts of the day. They had investigated the matter and had prepared estimates for improving the supply by relaying the mains and putting down a 7" main instead of a 4" one etc., at a total cost of Rs. 82,000. At the last Standing Committe meeting it was unanimously decided to recommend the expenditure to the Commission, the cost being met from the surplus account. He had since personally inspected the areas affected and had made enquiries regarding water conditions in ten or twelve houses taken at random. The results had been rather surprising. In some houses the taps had been quite dry; in others there was a fair flow of water. In the circumstances, before asking the Commission to embark on such heavy expenditure he wanted to make sure that it was quite necessary to incur it. He therefore proposed to take a house-to-house census in the areas affected.

Mr. Ekambaram enquired whether the President had been to Charles Campbell Road and if the supply of water there was satisfactory.

Replying in the affirmative, the President said that in one house there had been no supply. He thought that they should investigate the

matter very carefully, for which it would be advisable to take a census. In that way they might be able to make better arrangements for improving the supply to particular streets at much less cost than relaying the main pipe at a cost of Rs. 82,000.

Mr. Paezold said that the matter had been long delayed.

The President said that he was not prepared for the Commission to rush into an expenditure of Rs. 82,000 unless it was absolutely necessary. If they were able to do it at less cost they should do so. The census would be completed within a week and he wanted the Commission's approval to incur a certain amount of expenditure on the census operations. It might be necessary to employ a few extra clerks for a few days. He wished to know if the Commission were agreeable to an expenditure of Rs. 150 on the census.

Resolved that a census as suggested by the President be taken and that a sum of Rs. 150 be sanctioned for the employment of the necessary staff etc.

(File No. 24 of 1939).

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3. Consideration of the question of acquiring a part of Survey No. 90, Kadagondanahalli for constructing a shed for curing blood.

Recommended.

The President said that this was a proposal to acquire land for constructing a shed for curing blood removed from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses. It would be further away from the town and therefore less offensive to residents. The cost would be Rs. 1,150.

Resolved that the acquisition of a part of Survey No. 90, Kadagondanahalli for constructing a shed for curing blood, at a cost of Rs. 1,150, be approved.

(File No. 25 of 1939).

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5. Application from the President, Tuberculosis Care and After Care Committee for an annual grant from Municipal funds.

Recommended Rs. 300 a year from Surplus Account.

The President said that the Commission would remember that a Tuberculosis Dispensary had been opened a year ago and it had now been decided to form an after-care Committee. This was largely a matter of enabling patients, after their recovery, to have the proper amount of nourishing food. It was felt that some sort of charitable help should be given to patients, after their discharge to allow them to have the right food, particularly milk. The Health Officer, the Tuberculosis Officer Mr. Mani, and Colonel Hance were members of the Committee and one or two ladies were also members. They required funds to carry on their work. After some discussion as to the amount of grant to be given, the Standing Committee had recommended Rs. 300 a year, the cost being met from the Surplus Account. If the Committee established itself and the work developed, the question of increasing the grant might be considered later on.

Resolved that a grant of Rs. 300 a year, be given to the Tuberculosis Care and After Care Committee. Cost during 1939—40 to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 26 of 1939.)

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6. Consideration of the question of selling the land originally acquired for forming a conservancy lane behind the new houses built on Ramakrishna Mutt Road, Ulsoor, to the owners concerned and utilising the proceeds for acquiring land for straightening out the lane as shown in plan in the file.

Recommended.

Resolved that the proposed sale and acquisition of land as shown in the plan in file, be approved, the rate for the sale of the land being 3 annas per square foot.

(File No. 8 of 1935)

———

12. Sanction to the compensation statement for Rs. 602-12-2 for acquiring land for extending Davis Road, in lieu of the one for Rs. 366-0-9, sanctioned in tbe Municipal Commission's resolution No. 8 dated the 26th January, 1939.

Recommended.

The President said that this was a question of acquiring land for extending Davis Road and the actual amount was Rs. 602-12-2 and not Rs. 366-0-9 sanctioned through a clerical error at a previous meeting.

Resolved that the compensation statement for Rs. 602-12-2 for acquiring land for extending Davis Road, be accepted in lieu of the one for Rs. 366-0-9 sanctioned in the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 8, dated the 26th January, 1939.

(File No. 4 of 1939.)

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13. Compensation statement for Rs. 1,978-0-6 for acquiring parts of Survey Nos. 4 and 6, Baiderhally, in connection with the scheme for construction of model houses on Borebank Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the compensation statement for Rs. 1,978-0-6 for acquiring parts of Survey Nos. 4 and 6, Baiderhally, in connection with the scheme for construction of model houses on Borebank Road, be accepted.

(File No. 124 of 1930.)

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14. Tenders received for the supply of medicines to the Health Department during 1939—40.

Recommended Cash Pharmacy's tender.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. the Cash Pharmacy for the supply of medicines to the Health Department, during 1939–40 be accepted.

(File No. 74 of 1931).

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15. Tender received for the supply of ration articles etc., to the Health Department during 1939—40.

Recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. K. M. Abdul Khuddus for the supply of ration articles etc., to the Health Department, during 39—40 be accepted.

(File No. 264 of 1924.)

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16. Tenders received for the supply of metal bicycle discs for annual and half-yearly licenses during 1939—40.

Recommended lower tender.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Mahmood Khan & Sons for the supply of metal bicycle discs for annual and half-yearly licenses, during 1939—40, be accepted as detailed below :—

		Rs.a.p.
Annual Paid licenses.	Brass triangular disc	0-1-6 each.
Half-yearly licenses	Brass semi-circular disc.	0-1-6 ,,
Free licenses	Galvanised triangular disc	0-1-0 ,,

(File No. 218 of 1920).

———

17. Tenders received for the supply of drugs for the Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries during 1939—40.

Lowest tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. S. K. Syed Ahmed & Son for the supply of drugs for the Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries, during 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 74 of 1931.)

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Resolved that the tender of Mr. Chicka Muniappa Reddy for the supply of chips for emulsion dressing roads in circles I to III, during 1939—40, be accepted as detailed below :—

Circle.	Rate.
I	Rs. 13 per 100 c. ft.
II	,, 13 do
III	,, 13-8-0 do

(File No. 30 of 1939).

———

23. Tenders received for the supply of Bengal Coal for the use of the Steam Road Rollers etc., during 1939—40.

Lower tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. R. K. Pillai & Company for the supply of Bengal Coal for the use of the Steam Road Rollers etc., during 1939—40, at Rs. 26-8-0 per ton, (delivery at the Municipal stores) be accepted.

(File No. 30 of 1939.)

———

24. Tenders received for the supply of pipes and fittings for the Water Supply Department during 1939—40.

Lowest tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. M. N. Hussein and Company for the supply of pipes and fittings for the Water Supply Department during 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 30 of 1939).

———

25. Tenders received for the supply of Bitumen of 200 penetration for the manufacture of emulsion at the Municipal Workshop during 1939—40.

Lowest tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Caltex (India) Limited for the supply of Bitumen of 200 penetration for the manufacture of emulsion at the Municipal Workshop during 1939—40, at Rs. 115 per ton, F. O. R. Bangalore, be accepted.

(File No. 30 of 1939.)

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26. Tenders received for the supply of articles to the Municipal Stores and Workshop during 1939—40.

Lowest tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. A. Abdul Shakoor and Company for the supply of articles to the Municipal Stores and Workshop during 1939—40 be accepted.

(File No. 30 of 1939).

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27. Tenders received for sanitary and underground drainage works below Rs. 1,000 during 1939—40.

No. 1 is recommended.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was not present at the Standing Committee meeting when the item was discussed. He had expected that the Committee would recommend the acceptance of the lowest tender; it was now found that that was not the case and that a tender nearly Rs. 5,000 in excess of the lowest was proposed to be accepted. The Municipal Commission should not lose Rs. 5,000 on the business. Mr. Sundaram Iyer was of the opinion that they should call for fresh tenders as there seemed to be a difficulty over accepting the lowest tender which had been submitted by Mr. Khale who had a plumber's license and who had executed a number of underground drainage works for them.

The President said that, as the Commission were aware, the tender in question was for sanitary and underground works below Rs. 1,000 during 1939—40. The Standing Committee normally recommended the acceptance of the lowest tender but in this case they had not done so for a reason, with which the President was in full agreement. They had received five tenders

for the works in question, which in order of the lowest figures were as follows:—

Rs.	a.	p.
30,358	14	6
35,830	12	0
36,544	15	0
36,900	5	0
37,081	6	0

From these figures the Commission would notice a very curious thing about the tenders. There were five tenders altogether and the four highest were all much the same, falling between Rs. 35,800 and Rs. 37,000, which was practically no difference. The fifth and lowest tender quoted Rs. 30,000 and between this and the other four there was a difference of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6000. The Standing Committee came to the conclusion that if four firms tendered between Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 37,000 they could not expect good work from a firm which submitted a tender for Rs. 30,000. That was the reason for their having chosen the lowest of the four highest tenders. The President did not think that, if four firms could only do the work at between Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 37,000, the other firm could do it satisfactorily for Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that, the contractor would be doing the work under the supervision of the Engineering Department.

The President said that in this instance, they would have to supervise the whole work. They could not accept a tender from a person who required constant supervision.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that the tenderer in question had previously done much work for the Commission.

The Executive Engineer said that the man had recently taken a new partner.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that the partner was a good engineer and a financier. He thought that they should accept Mr. Khale's tender as the previous Executive Engineer, Mr. Murphy, had given him a good certificate.

The President said that the Standing Committee had come to the conclusion that the tenderer could not do the work at Rs. 30,000. From the figures before him he would not hesitate to recommend the second lowest tender.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that if they found the man was not doing satisfactory work, they could take the contract away from him.

The Executive Engineer said that in his opinion, the figure the man in question had quoted was too low. The work which the contractor had done in Blackpally had been satisfatory but it had been many years ago. He had had reports of some of the bad work he had done recently.

The President said that he had been advised that it was practically impossible for the man to carry out the work at the rates he had quoted.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff again said that if they found his work to be unsatisfactory they could let him out of the contract.

The President said that the Engineering Department had too much work to do to supervise one contractor's work continually.

Mr. Sinclair said that Mr. Khale had come to his bungalow and he had asked him why he had not approached the President. The man then went on to tell him of all his difficulties. Mr. Sinclair said that in the Public Works Department if any man, wishing to have a tender etc, accepted, went canvassing he was immediately rejected. He said it was very annoying to have to be obliged to hear the petitions of these men. Besides Khale, two others, by name Shacoor and Nagarathnam, had approached him.

The President enquired why he had not sent them away. Somebody had come to see him and he had refused him an interview.

Mr. Sinclair said that because this man was down and out there was no reason to keep him down always. He had a new partner who was well qualified and capable. He had also carried out drainage and sanitary works in the City Municipality as well. If he had not been capable he would not have obtained the contract.

The President pointed out that that had been nearly 10 years ago.

Mr. Sinclair said that there were about 80 items in the tenders of which about 50 were not needed. From the tenders it would be seen that items for which the Commission had no use, had been quoted for at very low rates. These items, he felt, should be scored out and fresh tenders called for.

It was also apparent that the exact requirements of the Commission had leaked out. Mr. Sinclair then mentioned some items in the tenders which the Commission did not want and for which low rates had been quoted so as to reduce the total amount. Mr. Khale had adopted the same practice and had quoted for items which would not be used. The tenderers should be asked to tender for the Commission's actual requirements. They had tried to break each other by quoting absurdly low rates. Mr. Sinclair said that they should be given a fair chance, especially Mr. Khale who had been badly let down. He was sure that the Commission would agree that he was not asking anything unusual. Mr. Khale and the other two men had been to him constantly asking him to make an appeal on their behalf. Mr. Sinclair said that Mr. Khale's tender should be accepted or all the tenders scrapped and fresh ones called for.

The President said that he did not think they should waste time in discussing the merits of each particular item.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out to the President that he (the President) had said that the difference was so great between one tender and the other four that they could not expect the tenderer in question to carry out the work properly. He wished to submit that there had been cases where they had accepted tenders which were 40% below the estimate rates.

The President replied that if they had five tenders, four of which were 4% below the estimate and one 50% below, they would not have accepted the 50% below-estimate tender. He could not make it any clearer than that. There were four tenders, about the same in rates, and one appreciably lower, so much so in fact that it was the opinion that the work could not possibly be done at that rate. The other four indicated generally that they had tendered at reasonable rates and so it was wisest to accept the lowest tender among them. Referring to Mr. Sinclair's remarks, the President drew the attention of the Commission to the three largest items in the tenders, namely (1) constructing manholes of standard design complete upto 2½ feet in depth ; (2) constructing circular manholes of standard design complete from 2½ ft to 4 ft. in depth ; (3) constructing manholes of standard design from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in depth for which the four tenderers had quoted Rs. 2,350, Rs. 2,400, Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 2,800, Rs. 3,200, Rs. 3,400, Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 3,500, Rs. 3,300, Rs. 4,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 4,200 and the lowest tenderer had quoted Rs. 2,200, Rs. 3,000 and 3,500. While the rates of the four tenderers were very near each other, those of the lowest tenderer were far lower. In the circumstances, Mr. Sinclair's argument that rates had been quoted for items not wanted by the Municipal Commission to reduce the total amount did not hold good.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they could find out if it was possible for the work to be done at the rates quoted in the lowest tender or if the man had quoted a figure which was too low.

The President said that the question had been debated at the Standing Committee meeting and he agreed with the S. C. that the only course was to accept the lowest of the four tenders.

Mr. Sinclair said that he was agreeable if this practice was followed in every case.

The President said that he was not prepared to accept the lowest tender. If necessary they should call for fresh tenders.

Mr. Sinclair said that the number of items should be reduced as they were not all necessary.

The President put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the meeting and it was rejected.

On the suggestion of the President, the Commission agreed to call for fresh tenders for the works in question.

(File No. 30 of 1939).

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28. Seven estimates amounting to Rs. 3,572 for effecting improvements, additions and repairs to certain Municipal Creches and Health Sub-Offices in the Station.

Recommended.

Resolved that the seven estimates amounting to Rs. 3,572 for effecting improvements, additions and repairs to certain Municipal creches and Health Sub-Offices in the Station, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the unspent balance of the Sanitary grant.

(File No. 31 of 1939.)

———

29. Estimate of Rs. 1,923 for extending the Municipal Hindu Boys' School, Joughpollyam, Ulsoor.

Recommended. Cost to be met from budget provision of Rs. 2,000.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,923 for extending the Municipal Hindu Boy's School, Joughpollyam, Ulsoor, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from budget provision of Rs. 2,000 during 1939—40.

(File No. 31 of 1939.)

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30. Estimate of Rs. 254 for enclosing the open verandah between the out-houses attached to the Sub-Health Office at Shoolay.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 254 for enclosing the open verandah between the out-houses attached to the Sub-Health Office at Shoolay, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the unspent balance of the Sanitary Grant.

(File No. 31 of 1939).

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31. Periodical returns for January and February, 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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32. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for January, 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

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C. F. V. WILLIAMS,

President, Municipal Commission.

Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer's interpellations dated the 18th January 1939. Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission Meeting held on the 30th March 1939.

Interpellations.	Replies.
Will the President be pleased to state—	
1. Whether the policy of imparting education in the mother tongue of the school children, that is in the provincial languages of Tamil, Urdu, Canarese and Telugu, is being followed in the Municipal Schools of the Commission ?	1. Yes, with the exceptions mentioned in the answer to 2 below.
2. (a) What are the subjects taught in the mother tongue and in what classes ?	2. (a) In Standards I to V. All subjects except English. In Standards VI, VII and VIII—all subjects except English and Mathematics. Explanations are given in the mother tongue wherever necessary.
(b) Will he extend this principle of instruction in the mother tongue for all the classes ?	(b) The principle is already generally in force.
(c) Is elementary mathematics taught in the mother tongue and upto what class ?	(c) See answer to 2(a) above.
(d) Will the President introduce this system in all the classes ?	(d) Please see answer to 4(d).
3. (a) In what language are the question papers set to the various classes regarding subjects taught in the provincial languages ?	3. (a) In Standards up to V all papers except English are set in the mother tongue. Details as to the languages in which papers are set for the different subjects in Standards VI to VIII in the three Municipal Higher Elementary Schools are given below :—

Name of Schools.	Standard	Subjects for which papers are set in English.	Subjects for which papers are set in an Indian language.
Blackpally Higher .... Elementary School.	VI	English and Mathematics.	All others except English, and Mathematics.
	VII	English. Elementary Science and Mathematics.	All others except English, Science and Mathematics.
	VIII	All subjectss except the mother tongue.	Mother tongue-(Tamil, Telugu and Canarese.)
Hafizia School	VI	English and Mathematics.	All others except English and Mathematics.
	VII	All subjects except the mother tongue	Mother tongue (Urdu.)
	VIII	All subjects except the mother tongue.	Mother tongue (Urdu.)

~~Interpellations.~~ ~~Replies.~~

~~3. (a) (Continued).~~

~~Name of School.~~	~~Standard.~~	~~Subjects for which papers are set in English.~~	~~Subjects for which papers are set in an Indian language.~~
Ookadpalayam Higher Elementary School.	VI	English and Mathematics.	All others except English and Mathematics.
	VII	English and Mathematics.	All others except English and Mathematics.
	VIII	All subjects except Tamil.	Tamil.

Interpellations. Replies.

(b) Are they always in the same language in which the subject is taught?

(b) No.

(c) If not, why not?

(c) Because in the Government Lower Secondary Examination papers in all subjects except Indian languages are set in English, though pupils are allowed to answer in the mother tongue. This practice is followed in Standards VI to VIII in the Higher Elementary Schools to enable boys to appear for the Lower Secondary Public Examination.

4. (a) Is the President aware that question papers are being set in English, in subjects like Elementary Science and Elementary Mathematics which are taught and through text books in the mother tongue?

4. (a). Yes.

(b) Is the President aware that this practice has been prevalent in the Blackpally School for the last few years causing considerable havoc in the examination results of the students and dissatisfaction to the parents?

(b) I am aware of the practice in the Blackpally School but not of the consequences suggested.

(c) Has this practice the sanction or approval of the Educational Superintendent, the Inspector of Schools or the President?

(c) It has the approval of the Educational Superintendent and the Inspector of Schools.

(d) Will the President immediately direct the abandonment of this illogical and harmful practice and take the explanation of those responsible for this?

(d) The practice cannot be abandoned so long as VIII Standard boys are asked to sit for a public examination with English question papers.

(e) Is the President aware that the questions are also not explained in the mother tongue before the student is asked to answer ?

(e) I understand that questions are explained in the mother tongue, when necessary, except to boys of the VIII Standard.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS,

President,

Municipal Commission.

Referring to the answer to question 4 (e), Mr. Sundaram Iyer requested the President to issue instructions to the Educational Superintendent to arrange for explaining the questions in the mother tongue to the boys invariably. (VIII Standard being excepted).

The President asked the Inspector of Schools if there was any objection to carrying out Mr. Sundaram Iyer's suggestion.

The Inspector of Schools replied that there was no objection.

The President told Mr. Sundaram Iyer that he would see about carrying out his suggestion.

(File No. 32 of 1939).

C. F. V. WILLIAMS,

President,

Municipal Commission.

Mr. N. Narayana Chetty's interpellations dated the 20th February 1939. Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission Meeting held on the 30th March 1939.

Interpellations.	Replies.
Will the President please state—	
1. How many sweepers and scavengers are there in the Station ?	1. 429 sweepers and 204 scavengers.
2. How are they distributed in the various Divisions or Circles ?	2. The Station is divided into 4 Sanitary divisions which in turn are divided into 19 Circles. Details of the staff working in each circle can be seen at page 27 of the Appendix to the Budget.
3. What are the hours of work?	3. Morning—5-30 to 9-30 a.m. Evening—2 to 5 p.m. Night—After 6 p.m. the actual time occupied varying according to the Circles.
4. (a) In the afternoons, are all the sweepers expected to be on duty and on work ?	4. (a) Yes, all.
(b) Or only a few of them ?	(b) Does not arise.
5. (a) Is it a fact that only a very few of them attend the afternoon duty ?	5. (a) No.
(b) If so, will the President kindly see that this practice is immediately stopped ?	(b) Does not arise.

6. (a) Who marks the attendance of the sweepers and scavengers in the various circles in the mornings and afternoons ?	6. (a) The Circle Overseers.
(b) What is the check exercised by the superior Officers or the Health Officer in this connection ?	(b) Divisional Inspectors check the musters frequently and the Health Officer occasionally.
7. Are any precautions taken to prevent abuse in marking of attendance ?	7. No special precautions are necessary.
8. Does the President get any periodical reports about the attendance and the absence of the sweepers etc. ?	8. The muster rolls are scrutinised in the Health Office every month before the paybills are prepared, and are also inspected by the Health Officer.

C. F. V. Williams,

President,

Municipal Commission.

(File No. 33 of 1939.)

Mr. W, Sinclair's interpellations dated the 11th March 1939. Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 30th March 1939.

Interpellations.	Replies.
1. Has the owner of No. 7, Edward Road carried out any unauthorised building construction to his property ?	1, 2 and 3. The Commissioner is referred to my letter No. R. 973/4/38 dated the 27th September 1938.
2. If so what action has been taken in the matter or is any action contemplated ?	
3. Were Special Notices sent to the owner ? If so, how many ?	
4 and 5. What residences are supplied with unfiltered water from the Ulsoor Lake ?	4 and 5. The Commissioner is referred to his previous interpellations on the subject, the last of which was answered on the 24th February 1938.
6. When is the matter of draining the Mud Tank, Richmond Town, to be considered again ?	6 and 7. The Commissioner is referred to the debate at the meeting on the 28th April, 1938, when the subject was deferred indefinitely.
7. Why has it not been reconsidered before this ?	
8. Has the President taken action on the report on "Malaria Survey" sent in by Colonel Covell ?	8. Yes.

C. F. V. Williams,

President, M. C.

(File No. 34 of 1939.)

CIVIL BANGALORE MILITARY

AND MUNICIPALITY. STATION

No. 8.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 9 a. m., on Thursday, the 27th April 1939.

President

C. F. V. WILLIAMS, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
The Executive Engineer.	The Commissioner of Police. ,, Residency Surgeon. ,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital. ,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore. ,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore. ,, Inspector of Schools.

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
W. Sinclair, Esq. R. E. Paezold, Esq. A. F. Hutchins, Esq. M. Shaik Dawood Saib. M. Abdul Latheef Saib. Mahmood Shariff Saib. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait. Mohamed Hanief Saib. V. K. Obeidullah Saib. M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu. ,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu. ,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar, Avl. ,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl. ,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu ,, W. Ekambaram, Avl. ,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl. C. F. De Souza, Esq. A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	Miss. M. Webster. F. D. Mootham, Esq. Mr. R. Sutram Das. M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Consideration of the objections and suggestions received with reference to the draft amendments to Bye-law No. 14, Chapter III—Preparation by cooking for sale of certain articles of Food and Drink and sale of the same articles.

Recommended that existing top class be removed; top class will then be, rental value above Rs. 1,499 per annum—Rs. 50 per annum.

Otherwise the Standing Committee adheres to its recommendation.

The President said that the first item on the agenda of the special meeting was the question of amendments to the by-law regulating the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink. It had come up before the Commission last month and had been referred back to the Standing Committee for further consideration of the rates proposed to be charged for the licenses. The Standing Committee had considered the matter again carefully and had recommended the removal of the top class but otherwise decided to adhere to its original recommendation. As the Commission would remember, the rates proposed were half those originally proposed on the basis of the rates prevailing in Bangalore City. The removal of the top class meant that the license fee for such places of business whose annual rental value was Rs. 1,500 and above, would be Rs. 50 per annum and that would now be the top class. The bottom class would be those places whose annual rental value was Rs. 99 and below and the license fee for them would be Rs. 3 per annum. In between the top and bottom classes there was a graded scale.

Mr. Sinclair then moved the following amendment which was the same as that which he had moved at the meeting on the 30th March, 1939:—

"that the following fees shall be charged for licenses under this bye-law:—

	Purpose of license.	Fee payable. Rs. a. p.
(1)	Where the annual rental value of the place where the business is carried on exceeds Rs. 2,999	20 0 0
(2)	Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 1,499 but does not exceed Rs. 2,999	10 0 0

		Rs. a. p.
(3)	Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 899 but does not exceed Rs. 1,499	5 0 0
(4)	Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 299 but does not exceed Rs. 899	3 0 0
(5)	In all other cases	2 0 0

Mr. Armugam Pillay seconded the amendment.

The President said that the rates proposed by Mr. Sinclair were really nominal rates. He had placed the top class at Rs. 20 per annum and had graded it down to Rs. 2 per annum.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Sinclair said that the fees proposed by him had been based on those levied in other Municipalities. Bombay taxed its biggest hotels and eating houses Rs. 100 per annum, Secundrabad charged Rs. 10 for the first class and Rs. 3 for the second; Delhi levied no tax on hotels, etc. In Bombay a fee of only one rupee was charged for places which provided drinks etc. His amendment was therefore a very reasonable one. They had received about 12 objections from eating houses and hotels in the Station.

The President remarked that that was quite natural.

Continuing, Mr. Sinclair said that since the people concerned had objected to the proposed license fees as being very heavy and since it had been definitely stated that the object of the amendments was not to make revenue but to have a better control over such places of business, he thought that the rates proposed by him were very reasonable.

The President said that it was never stated that the Commission did not want to make revenue. Their object in levying the license fees was, however, more to exercise control over such places than to make revenue.

Mr. Sinclair said that the Health Department could control these places by supervising them. He could not quite see the necessity for levying a very high fee on a place because they wished to exercise control over it.

The President did not think it could be called a high fee. The highest fee now proposed was Rs. 50 per annum grading down to Rs. 3 per annum.

Mr. Sinclair said that although Rs. 50 per annum worked out to Rs. 4 and odd per mensem, they should not forget that the Commission would

collect the amount in a lump sum once a year so that it would hit those concerned very hard. The Commission had recently sanctioned the issue of cycle licenses half yearly because people could not pay a lump sum of Rs. 3 once a year. Mr. Sinclair said that he was convinced that those concerned in hotel and restaurant business would find it more than difficult to pay the license fees proposed. Because such fees existed in Bangalore City Municipality, it was no reason why they should think it necessary to levy those fees in the Station.

The President pointed out that they were not following the City rates as they had already reduced the fees by 50%.

Mr. Sinclair said that when the question of lawyer members of the Municipal Commission not appearing in cases against the Commission had come up, it had been stressed that there was no necessity to follow the laws of other Municipalities. If, in a large sea-port town like Bombay the largest hotel only paid a tax of Rs. 100 per annum, Mr. Sinclair thought that Rs. 20 was sufficient for a place like Bangalore. He hoped that his friends would agree with him there.

In supporting Mr. Sinclair's amendment, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that as far as the proposal under consideration was concerned, he and some of his colleagues had understood that their main object in levying the tax was to have a control over such places and the question of revenue was not a consideration. Perhaps that view had changed. If they were going to levy the tax on such places merely to have a check over them they should, he thought, keep it at a nominal figure.

The President said that taxation meant a fee levied on the public as a whole. It was incorrect to describe the proposed license fees as a "tax".

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he did not see any technical difference between a "tax" and a "fee", as the land tax was levied on people who owned land, water tax on those using water and so on; they were all in reality fees. He submitted that if it was the intention that the proposed license fees should bring in revenue, there were other conditions which should be considered first as no case had been made out for levying these fees to obtain revenue. It had been suggested that the Congress members were always wanting improvements in various directions, but that they opposed proposals which were put forward for raising revenue. That was an allegation cast against them without considering the fact that the congress members had proposed measures of retrenchment as well. As the object of the proposed fees was merely to have control over such places and not to make revenue, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in his opinion, the fee should be a nominal one. It was no argument in support of the proposed fees that the City Municipality levied higher fees. The Commission should remember that the City authorities gave greater facilities to their residents and were entitled to levy a larger fee.

In opposing the amendment, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he did not agree with the views of the mover or the supporter of the amendment. The object of levying the fee was not to obtain revenue but the time had come when they should have stricter control over hotel keepers etc., as these people were causing a lot of havoc and misery so far as the poorer classes of people were concerned. The fee proposed by the Standing Committee was reasonable. The idea that because the City Municipality levied such fees there was no necessity for them to follow the principle, was irrelevant. Whether or not the Station Municipality was copying the City was another question. As far as obtaining revenue was concerned, it was not to that end that they were levying the fees and even if it was he was still of the opinion that they should levy the proposed fees. The roads and the sanitary arrangements etc., in the Station were far superior to those in the City. There were Indian restaurants in the Station over which control should be exercised. If ever comparisons were to be made they should be made with places nearer to the Station, as, for instance, the City, and not with Madras or Bombay which were far away. Mr. Latheef did not think it was possible to compare themselves with Bombay and Madras as they were quite different places and their revenue was about 30 and 5 times respectively as much as that of the Station. In his opinion, the commission could not fail to see that the proposition before them was a measure to safeguard the health of the residents and to exercise proper control over all eating houses. When compared with the rates prevailing in the City, the rates proposed for the Station were much less. He therefore opposed the amendment and strongly supported the acceptance of the Standing Committee's recommendation.

In supporting the amendment, Mr. Ekambaram said that he would like to draw a comparison between the business in Bangalore and that in other towns like Bombay and Madras. As the former was smaller they should levy a proportionately smaller fee in the Station than was levied in other places. It was true that their revenue was small but even if it was so, there was no need to have the proposed fees as a source of income. As it was only for the purpose of keeping a check over hotels etc., they should make the fee a nominal one. He did not see the necessity for such a high fee as Rs. 50 per annum in the top class.

The President did not think that comparisons with Bombay and Madras should be carried too far. They had a profession tax which the Station did not have. As Mr. Latheef had said, if they were going to compare with any other place at all they should compare with the nearest one, namely the City and on doing so it would be seen that the City rates were double those proposed for the Station. He would try to convey the actual figures. For the first class, that is, for places the rental value of which was Rs. 1,500 and above it was proposed to levy a fee of Rs. 50 per annum. A business paying a rent of Rs. 1,500 per annum was a fair sized one and the fee for it was only Rs. 50 per annum or Rs. 4 odd per mensem. The fee for ice factories, aerated water factories and flour mills (run by machine) was Rs. 50

per annum and some of these concerns were quite small and not to be compared with hotels and restaurants the rental value of which was Rs. 1,500 or more. There was therefore nothing excessive about the proposed fee. With regard to the other grades, Rs. 25 was the fee for places the rental value of which exceeded Rs. 899 but did not exceed Rs. 1,499; Rs. 10 where the rental value exceeded Rs. 299 but did not exceed Rs. 899; Rs. 5 where the rental value exceeded Rs. 99 but did not exceed Rs. 299 and Rs. 3 per annum in all other cases like small tea shops etc. Nobody could reasonably say that these fees were too high. They challenged comparison with the fees already in existence in other places.

Mr. DeSouza enquired whether it was possible to pay the fee in two instalments.

The Health Officer said that licenses for all hotels, etc., had to be renewed every April.

The President enquired if that held good for the places he had previously mentioned which paid an annual license fee of Rs. 50.

The Health Officer replied in the affirmative.

The President said that arranging for the fees to be paid in two instalments would involve an amendment of the bye-law and that, in turn, would apply to all licenses. The President then put Mr. Sinclair's amendment to the meeting and declared that it was rejected.

Mr. Sinclair demanded a poll and Mr. Sundaram Iyer, seconded the motion. A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the amendment.	Against the amendment.
Mr. Ekambaram	Mr. Mahmood Shariff.
,, Narayan Chetty	,, Abdul Latheef
,, Armugam Pillay	,, Rathan Singh
,, Sundaram Iyer.	,, Shanmugam Pillai.
,, Arunachallam Moodaliar.	,, DeSeuza.
,, Sinclair.	,, Paezold.
	,, Mohamed Hanief.
	,, Obeidullah.
	,, Purushotham Naidu.
	,, Shaik Dawood.
	,, Hameed Khassim Sait.
	,, Perumalsawmy Naidu.
	,, Hutchins.
	Executive Engineer.

Amendment rejected.

The President then put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the meeting and it was accepted.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution No. 2, dated the 26th January 1939, approving of certain amendments to Bye-law No. 14, Chapter III, in order to provide for better control over places licensed for preparation by cooking for sale of certain articles of food and drink and sale of the same articles, and over persons employed in such places, etc., be re-affirmed with the proposed license fees revised as detailed below, and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

"29. The following fees shall be charged for licenses granted under this bye-law :—

Purpose of license.	Fee payable.
Hotel, restaurant, eating house or coffee house,	
(i) Where the annual rental value of the place where such business is carried on is Rs. 1,500 and above	Rs. 50
(ii) Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 899 but does not exceed Rs. 1,499 ...	„ 25
(iii) Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 299 but does not exceed Rs. 899	„ 10
(iv) Where such annual rental value exceeds Rs. 99 but does not exceed Rs. 299 ...	„ 5
(v) In all other cases	„ 3

(File No. 1 of 1939)

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2. Draft building bye-laws to be published for objections.

Recommended by the Health Committee with certain alterations.

The President said that these draft building bye-laws had been considered and recommended by the Health Committee. It was proposed to publish them for objections. It was quite possible that they would arouse a good deal of interest in the town. There was, therefore, not much point in

debating them now. It was better to wait until they had the objections before them.

The Commission agreed to the publication of the draft bye-laws for objections.

Resolved that the draft of the Building Bye-laws as recommended by the Health Committee, be published for objections.

(File No. 36 of 1939).

C. F. V. WILLIAMS,

President, Municipal Commission

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

9—5—39.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 9.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 9 a. m., on Thursday, the 27th April 1939.

President

C. F. V. WILLIAMS, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
The Executive Engineer.	The Commissioner of Police. ,, Residency Surgeon. ,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital. ,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore. ,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore. ,, Inspector of Schools.

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
W. Sinclair, Esq. R. E. Paezold, Esq. A. E. Hutchins, Esq. M. Shaik Dawood Saib. M. Abdul Latheef Saib. Mahmood Shariff Saib. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait. Mohamed Hanief Saib. V. K. Obeidullah Saib. M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu. ,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu. ,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar, Avl. ,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl. ,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu. ,, W. Ekambaram, Avl. ,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl. C. F. De Souza, Esq. A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	Miss. M. Webster. F. D. Mootham, Esq. Mr. R. Sutram Das. M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Naidu

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING..

1. Election of a member to the Health Committee in place of Mrs. F. Collinson who has resigned her seat on the Municipal Commission.

The President said that owing to Mrs. Collinson having resigned her seat on the Commission, it was necessary for them to elect a member to the Health Committee in her place. If there were only one or two candidates it could be done by open voting, but before doing so the President wished to say how much he regretted the resignation of Mrs. F. Collinson. He was sure that the Commission would agree that she had been a very devoted Municipal Commissioner and servant of the public. She had spent a good deal of time, not only on various Committees of the Municipal Commission but also on other public work such as Child Welfare. He personally regretted it keenly when she felt it necessary, on her marriage, to stop her public activities.

Mr. Sinclair proposed the name of Mr. Mootham and Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the proposal.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief proposed the name of Mr. Paezold and Mr. Abdul Lateef seconded the proposal.

In seconding the proposal, Mr. Lateef said that he was doubtful if Mr. Mootham's name could be proposed since he was not present at the meeting. This, at any rate, had not been the usual procedure.

The President conceded that it might not be usual to propose an absent member, but at the same time it could not be ruled out of order.

A ballot was taken as a result of which Mr. Paezold, who obtained 14 votes against 6 obtained by Mr. Mootham, was declared elected.

(File No. 105 of 1916.)

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2. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the special meeting of the Municipal Commission held on the 3rd March, 1939, and of the special and ordinary meetings held on the 30th March, 1939, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the special meeting of the Municipal Commission held on the 3rd March, 1939, and of the special and ordinary meetings held on the 30th March, 1939, for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

———

3. Scheme for the improvement of water supply in Cox Town, Cooke Town and Fraser Town.

Recommended that balancing tanks be constructed as follows :—

(1) Cooke Town	4000	gallons	....	Rs. 5,000
(2) Charles Campbell Road and Doddigunta.	8000	,,	....	,, 8,000
(3) Fraser Town	8000	,,	....	,, 4,000

The President said the Commission would remember that at their last meeting they had decided to take a census in the areas affected. The census had been taken, with rather interesting results. There were 813 houses having private water connections in the areas affected and census papers had been left at 670 of them, the remaining 143 houses being either vacant or locked. Out of these 670 houses complaints of deficient water supply had been received from only 240, or about one-third. The Standing Committee had decided that they were not called upon under those circumstances to lay a new and larger main at the very great cost of Rs. 82,000 but that the situation could be met by constructing three balancing tanks in the places affected. The proposal was to construct three balancing tanks of 4000, 8000 and 8000 gallons capacity in Cooke Town, Charles Campbell Road and Doddigunta and Fraser Town respectively at an approximate cost of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 4,000 making a total of Rs. 17,000. The President thought that these measures would ensure a satisfactory water supply.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the special meeting of the Municipal Commission held on the 3rd March, 1939, and of the special and ordinary meetings held on the 30th March, 1939, for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

———

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The President said the Commission would remember that at their last meeting they had decided to take a census in the areas affected. The census had been taken, with rather interesting results. There were 813 houses having private water connections in the areas affected and census papers had been left at 670 of them, the remaining 143 houses being either vacant or locked. Out of these 670 houses complaints of deficient water supply had been received from only 240, or about one-third. The Standing Committee had decided that they were not called upon under those circumstances to lay a new and larger main at the very great cost of Rs. 82,000 but that the situation could be met by constructing three balancing tanks in the places affected. The proposal was to construct three balancing tanks of 4000, 8000 and 8000 gallons capacity in Cooke Town, Charles Campbell Road and Doddigunta and Fraser Town respectively at an approximate cost of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 4,000 making a total of Rs. 17,000. The President thought that these measures would ensure a satisfactory water supply.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that there could be no objection to delegating the power of sanctioning the estimates and accepting the tender to the President.

The President said that it would be quite in order for the Commission to approve of the expenditure and authorise the President to sanction the estimate and accept the tender up to Rs. 17,000. He did not think there would be any difficulty about that.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that unless they amended the law which allowed the President to accord sanction to estimates up to Rs. 500 only, they would not be able to accord sanction in the case before them as proposed.

Mr. Ekambaram wished to know the exact wording of the law in question.

The President read out Section 35 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law for the information of Commissioners.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he did not wish to make things difficult and that his only reason in bringing up the argument was that he wished the procedure they adopted to be in accordance with the law.

The President said that the point was that they wished to put the tanks up as soon as possible and were anxious to get on with the work. If the Commission felt there was any difficulty about the question, they would have to wait another month. The President then pointed out to Mr. Sundaram Iyer that Section 33 of the Bangalore Municipal Law empowered the President to incur an expenditure of an urgent nature without authorisation by the Municipal Commission. There was no limit placed on such expenditure. In the circumstanceshe did not see any difficulty about the Commission authorising the President as suggested.

Mr. Sinclair was in favour of making a thorough job of it. The best way to improve the water supply was by laying pipes of larger capacity as originally proposed so that they might serve future extensions of the areas. They might do one area properly by spending about Rs. 32,000 which they could afford and manage with tanks in the other two areas. The tanks had never proved very satisfactory and their construction was not considered good water engineering.

Mr. Paezold said that he did not think that the people living in the areas affected could put up with water trouble for another year. It was unfortunate that Mr. Sinclair had not raised the point at the Standing Committee meeting.

The President said that the two original schemes were for Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 32,000, making a total of Rs. 82,000. It was pointless to accept one of ~~these~~ two estimates without the other ; the expenditure of Rs. 82,000 stood or fell as a whole. It was a very large sum to spend in order to benefit 240 houses.

Mr. Hutchins pointed out that the town was a growing one and that they should provide for things to come.

The President said that it would be better to wait until they did come. At the moment there were 240 houses involved and Rs. 80,000 would exhaust their Surplus Account. If they were able to satisfy the people living in the affected areas, as the Executive Engineer said they could by spending Rs. 17,000, the President said they might be content with that. There was a lot of difference between the original expenditure and the present one. They had not enough money at their disposal to indulge in expenditure on a contingency which might crop up 5, 10 or 15 years hence. The proposition before them was for an expenditure of Rs. 17,000 to be incurred from the surplus account for the purpose of constructing three balancing tanks and for the President to be authorised to sanction the estimates and accept the tender.

The Commission accepted the proposal.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to incur expenditure not exceeding Rs. 17,000 for constructing balancing tanks for Cooke Town, (4,000 gallons), Charles Campbell Road and Doddigunta (8,000 gallons) and Fraser Town (8,000 gallons) and that the President be authorised to sanction the estimates up to that amount and to accept the tender.

(File No. 24 of 1939).

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4. Mr. Sinclair's proposition to give a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem each to the Supervisor and the Distribution Superintendent, Civil and Military Station Water Works, in place of the cycle allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem as drawn by them at present.

Recommended that it be referred for consideration in connection with the next budget.

The President said that this proposition had been discussed by the Standing Committee at its last meeting. He had been thinking it over since then and had come to the conclusion that it was not in the best interests of Municipal administration. In his view there should be a convention that no proposal affecting the individual interests of any Municipal employee should be moved by a Municipal Commissioner. There was no objection to a proposition affecting a class of servants as a whole. But individual propositions could not be in the best interests of discipline or control of Municipal staff. He was of the opinion that if an individual Commissioner felt that an employee was badly treated he should approach the President who in turn would if necessary approach the Standing Committee.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that, although he was always sympathetic towards such propositions which dealt with the difficulties of employees individually or as a whole, having himself been responsible for similar propositions, he could not help thinking that the President was perfectly right and that such propositions should not be moved by individual Commissioners. He agreed with the President that a convention should be established to that effect.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the proposition in question had not been moved yet and therefore no remarks should be forthcoming from Commissioners.

The President said that he had raised the point that Commissioners should refrain from moving propositions affecting individual employees and if this point commended itself to Mr. Sinclair he would no doubt withdraw his proposition.

Mr. Sinclair said that he would like to remind the Commission that this was not the first case of its kind. They had previously dealt with the cases of the Town Duty Superintendent, Secretary M. C. and the Executive Engineer.

The President told Mr. Sinclair that his statement was not correct, as the propositions he had in mind had been moved, not by an individual Municipal Commissioner, but from the Chair. His point was that no propositions affecting an individual Municipal servant should be moved by an individual Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Sinclair said that it had been done before.

The President said that he knew of no instance, and in any case it was undesirable.

Mr. Sinclair said that if the Commission were lucky enough to have in their employ a good worker they should naturally wish to better his lot. If, on the other hand, they treated him badly they would not have a good worker but a time server. He thought they should give their employees a fair deal. If any case was not deserving of consideration he was quite content to abide by whatever steps the Commission took in the matter but he did not think the Commission could come to the decision that the present case was not deserving. Mr. Sinclair said that if at the Standing Committee meeting he had been given a hint of the view the Commission were taking of his proposition he would not have pressed it, but as he had not been given any indication, he thought that his proposition should be given as much consideration as similar and previous propositions had been given. He thought that the employees on whose behalf he had appealed, should be given some sort of conveyance allowance to get them about from area to area. He would like to have the Executive Engineer's opinion on the question. Mr. Sinclair did not think Rs. 3 cycle allowance was sufficient or convenient for the Supervisor and Distribution Superintendent to get about in their work. The two men in question had to do responsible work and they also had long hours of work. In view of these facts Rs. 25 a month each was not too much to ask for, meaning in total Rs. 600 a year which could be met from the Surplus Account.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer could not agree with the President to treat the case before them as an individual case as it concerned two posts and not individual men. He could understand the President's argument if two individual members of the staff had been named.

The President said that the proposition affected individual interests and that it did not matter whether people or posts were mentioned.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that Mr. Sinclair's explanation was an answer to the point raised by Mr. Sundaram Iyer. It was not a question of group interests and Mr. Sinclair had put up the proposition due to representations made to him by certain persons. It was desirable that Municipal Commissioners should not come between the executive and its servants. If Commissioners really had the interests of employees at heart they should approach the executive and leave them to take the initiative as this kind of case worked against discipline. He felt sure that Mr. Sinclair would agree with him from his own experience of being an Executive Engineer. It was not desirable to have any interference by individual members of the Commission between the head of the administration and the Municipal servants.

Mr. Hanief wished, however, to express his appreciation of, and sympathy with, the spirit of the proposition.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that all these points should be placed before Mr. Sinclair and if he accepted the remarks made by Mr. Hanief, Mr. Lateef and the President he could then withdraw the proposition, or, if not, move it. Mr. Sundaram Iyer did not wish to discuss the merits of individual cases.

The President enquired of Mr. Sinclair if he was willing to move the proposition.

Mr. Sinclair said that he wished to move the proposition although he was not averse to postponing it until he had gone further into the matter.

Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the proposition.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that he agreed with Mr. Mohamed Hanief's remarks and as a matter of principle such questions should be left entirely to the executive. It was not fair that individual Municipal Commissioners should put up propositions similar to that before the house at the moment. It had not been done, to Mr. Lateef's knowledge, for about fifteen years. Such cases should be left entirely to the President, Municipal Commission, and if he thougbt individual employees were entitled to increases either in salary or allowances he would do the needful. He hoped the proposition would not be accepted.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer enquired, with regard to the President's suggestion that a convention should be established to prohibit the discussion of individual cases, whether this particular proposition would come within the purview of such a convention.

The President replied that it would.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if the convention included propositions by Municipal Commissioners moved in the interests of deserving cases, he would be obliged to oppose it. It was certainly extremely undesirable that employees should approach individual Municipal Commissioners but if Commissioners were to be denied the right to put up propositions regarding a bigger allowance or salary in deserving cases, Mr. Sundaram Iyer submitted that such a convention was bad and would take away the primary duty of a

Municipal Commissioner. As far as the proposition before them was concerned the posts in question carried numerous responsibilities and in view of that fact the men holding the posts should be given an increase in conveyance allowance to enable them to discharge their duties properly. Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to impress on the Commission that he was supporting the proposition, not because of the individual men who held the posts, but because he felt that the posts in question deserved the proposed increase.

Mr. Hutchins said that, while he agreed with Mr. Sundaram Iyer, he would like to remark that in this case the employee was under the President, Municipal Commission, and as such, if they over-ruled the President they would be withdrawing his prerogative. Other employees would approach individual Municipal Commissioners and Mr. Hutchins deprecated such a procedure. In those circumstances, he did not think they could, at that stage, over-rule their President.

Mr. DeSouza said that he thought that the proposition was rather dangerous. No doubt the mover was certainly generous in that he wished to help the employees in question. Mr. DeSouza thought that the safer course for them to adopt would be to bring the facts before the President, show him the difficulties and leave the matter to him to decide whether it was deserving or not. It would be better for Mr. Sinclair to withdraw the proposition and approach the President in the matter and if the President was satisfied, Mr. DeSouza was sure he would come forward with a proposition to give an extra allowance to the men concerned. Many employees would continue to approach Municipal Commissioners as they would naturally feel that Mr. Sinclair's proposition was a precedent and if the proposition was passed it would place the Commission in a very awkward predicament. Mr. DeSouza therefore suggested that Mr. Sinclair should withdraw his proposition and go about the matter in another way.

The President said that the men in question had approached him through the departments previously and he had stated that he did not think there was a case for the additional expenditure. This had occurred in November, 1937.

Mr. Sinclair said that he hoped the Commission would consider the matter now favourably. The men in question did think that they were not being treated fairly. He appealed to the Commissioners present to show sympathy towards his proposition as he did not in any way wish to take away from the power of the President.

The President said that he had purposely said nothing on the merits of the case. He would now say that as President he received many applications for increasing the pay and allowances of various Municipal servants,

and when he had refused them he had not done so because he was unsympathetic with the individual but because he had looked upon the matter from the point of view of administration and finance. For example, all Municipal clerks felt that they should be given higher pay. They might be right or wrong in feeling so, but the President was not aware that the case of the two individuals concerned was any stronger than that of the clerks in the Municipality.

Mr. Sinclair said that he had made no mention of salary but had confined himself to allowances.

The President replied that he had particularly referred to "salary and allowances". In his view an unassailable case should be made out before any salary or allowance was increased. He could add nothing to what had been said by Mr. Hanief. If individual Municipal servants were given to understand that in such matters the executive department was not the last resort the effect on Municipal administration would be unfortunate. The President thought that the best way to deal with the matter, if the President had given an unfavourable decision to an individual applicant, for any Municipal Commissioner who was interested to see or write to the President, who in turn, if he thought it necessary, would consult the Standing Committee. He had done that himself in several matters where he had wanted to ascertain the views of the Standing Committee informally before placing them on the agenda. He advised the Commission that this proposition should be rejected in the interests of Municipal administration on the ground of the general undesirability of such propositions as a whole.

The President put Mr. Sinclair's proposition to the meeting and it was rejected.

Resolution :—Proposition rejected.

(File No. 37 of 1938.)

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5. Consideration of the question of selling to Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu the piece of Municipal land encroached upon by him while reconstructing the compound wall of premises No. 7, 'B' Street, Baiderhalli.

Recommended sale at 4 annas per sq. foot.

The President said that the Standing Committee had recommended sale of the land in question at 4 annas per sq. foot.

Resolved that the piece of Municipal land encroached upon by him while re-constructing the compound wall of premises No. 7, 'B' Street, Baiderhalli, be sold to Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu at 4 annas per sq. foot.

(File No. 38 of 1939).

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6. Letter dated the 28th March, 1939, from the Collector requesting refund of a sum of Rs. 1,210-6-7 paid in excess to the Municipal Commission in respect of the compensation for Upper Ulsoor Tank acquired for the Military.

Recommended from Surplus Account.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the refund of a sum of Rs. 1,210-6-7 paid in excess to the Municipal Commission in respect of the compensation for Upper Ulsoor Tank acquired for the Military. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 3 of 1896).

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7. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 150-4-8 being the Commission's share of the outstanding balance due to the Mysore Government in respect of crop compensation payable for land under Yellamallappa Chetty Tank during 1926—27.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 150-4-8 being the Commission's share of the outstanding balance due to the Mysore Government in respect of crop compensation payable for land under Yellamallappa Chetty Tank during 1926—27. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 44 of 1926).

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8. Gratuity application of Chinnathayamma, late Female Searcher, Town Duty Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 90 to Chinnathayamma, late Female Searcher, Town Duty Department, for which she is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 39 of 1939).

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9. Application dated the 5th April, 1939, from the President, Bowring Institute, to waive the payment of the Entertainment Tax on the Exhibition Tennis matches of the American Touring Team which were held at the Bowring Institute in February last.

Standing Committee recommend that entertainment tax amounting to Rs. 170 be waived.

The President said that the Commission would remember that last February a team of American tennis players had come and played exhibition matches in the Bowring Institute in Bangalore. The Bowring Institute had represented that on these matches as a whole they had lost Rs. 170 and so had run the exhibitions at a loss. The amount they owed the Commission for entertainment tax was Rs. 284. The Standing Committee had recommended that the Commission might forgo from this Rs. 284 a sum of Rs. 170 so that the Bowring Institute should not lose on the venture. The general reason for their recommendation was that without such enterprise on the part of the Bowring Institute, Bangalore would not have had an opportunity of seeing first class tennis.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer enquired why the Bowring Institute had not first paid the tax and then applied for an exemption.

The President said that there need not be any doubt about the Bowring Institute paying the tax as they had never had any difficulties with them in this respect. Whatever decision the Commission arrived at the Bowring Institute would abide by it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the Municipal Commission always insisted in such cases on the parties first paying a deposit and then considered any application which they might make for exemption. No exception should be made in this particular case.

The President said that he was not aware that this was the case. He did not think it was necessary to insist upon a deposit in the case of the Bowring Institute.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it would be inconsistent if they did not insist upon the deposit, as, in other cases also, similar concessions might be asked.

The President said that the Standing Committee had recommended that Rs. 170 of the entertainment tax be waived to enable the Bowring Institute to avoid loss on the venture and to ensure that their accounts would balance.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he understood from the President's observations that the proposed exemption would enable the Bowing Institute to cover its loss. His submission was that he looked at it from a different point of view. Whenever a tax was levied they did not consider whether the concern which payed the tax was losing or gaining on its business. The grant of exemptions was dependent on the considerations described in the rules which did not make any reference to profit or loss. The present case did not fall under any of the categories mentioned in the rules. The Bowring Institute was a large club which was patronised by rich people and Mr. Sundaram Iyer could not see how it could reasonably be granted the exemption for which it had applied.

The President said that it was because the case did not come within the purview of the exemptions mentioned in the rules that the matter had been placed before the Commission if it had, he would have granted the exemption himself.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the Bowring Institute was a special place, catering for a special class of people with a special entertainment. The Commission should not forgo its revenue. The Institute could very easily bear the loss and give the Municipal Commission the benefit of the tax. It was not wise for the Commission to grant exemptions in cases like the one before the house.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that it was not a question of whether the Institute was rich or poor or whether it was a special place run for a special class of people, but it was a case which should be considered on its merits with reference to precedents. In the case of the cricket matches they had granted a refund of the tax so that they could extend the same concession in the present case. It was not merly a question as to whether the Bowring Institute could or could not bear the loss.

The President said that no principle was invovled. It was simply a question of considering the request which the Bowring Institute had put forward which, in his opinion, was quite reasonable. It was for the Commission to decide whether or not they would accept the recommendation of the Standing Committee. The President put the recommenation of the Standing Committee to the meeting and it was rejected.

Resolution :—Proposal rejected.

(File No. 40 of 1939).

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10. Petition from the residents of Lingiahpollyam and 'G' Nos. 9 and 10 Streets, Joughpollyam, Ulsoor, requesting to stop sewage irrigation from Old Madras Road to Appareddipollyam.

Recommended.

Resolved that sewage irrigation be stopped below Old Madras Road up to Appareddipollyam.

(File No. 210 of 1928).

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11. Tenders received for supplying chips for emulsion dressing roads in Circles Nos. IV and V during 1939—40.

Lowest tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. D. H. Krishna Reddy for supplying chips for emulsion dressing roads in circles Nos. IV and V during 1939—40, at Rs. 13 per 100 c. ft. be accepted.

(File No. 41 of 1939).

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12. Tenders received for sanitary and underground drainage works below Rs. 1,000 during 1939—40.

Lowest tender recommended.

The President said that as decided by the Municipal Commission last month, fresh tenders had been called for for the works in question and the result was that the man who had submitted the lowest tender on the last

occasion still had the lowest tender. They had had a good deal of discussion over the question at the Standing Committee meeting and the Committee had recommended the acceptance of the lowest tender. The President did not agree with the Standing Committee's recommendation. They had achieved nothing by calling for fresh tenders except that they had made the gentleman who had the second lowest tender last time reduce his charges. It was not a genuine reduction and he would have to forgo some of his legitimate profit.

Mr. Hutchins enquired as to what was the President's objection to accepting the lowest tender.

The President replied that he did not think it was a genuine tender. The position was that on the last occasion they had had five tenders, four of which had been about the same in amount, namely. Rs. 35,000; the fifth and lowest was for Rs. 31,000. The Standing Committee had come to the conclusion, and the President agreed with them, that if four tenders were in the region of Rs. 35,000 the fifth, with a figure of Rs. 31,000, could not be genuine. The tenderer could not obviously carry out satisfactory work.

Mr. Hutchins said that they could watch the tenderer and ensure that he did his work properly.

The President said that the Engineering Department had too much work to do to keep continual supervision over a particular contractor. He then put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the Commission and it was accepted.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs Khale and Murthy for sanitary and underground drainage works below Rs. 1,000 during 1939—40, be accepted.

(File No. 41 of 1939).

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13. Estimate of Rs. 1,864 for laying a 3″ main along Hayes Road in lieu of the existing pipe (1½″ and 1″ and ¾″) for improving the water supply in the locality.

Recommended.

The President said that certain facts had been placed before him since the matter was considered by the Standing Committee so that he had decided to withdraw this item from the agenda and refer it back to the Standing Committee for further consideration.

On the suggestion of the President, the Commission agreed to defer the matter for further consideration by the Standing Committee.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 111 of 1938).

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14. Periodical returns for March, 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Referring to the report of the Educational Department, Mr. Abdul Lateef said that he would like to make a few remarks regarding the Educational Department. Recently a Refresher Course for teachers in Municipal Schools had been introduced, which course the teachers were expected to attend during the summer vacation. The course was confined to teachers of Municipal Hindu Boys' and Girls' Schools. He did not know why the Mohamedan School teachers had been excluded and enquired whether the opening of the course, had the approval of the President or the Inspector of Schools.

The Presindent said that he would like to have notice on the point raised by Mr. Abdul Lateef. However, he would call for a report from the Educational Superintendent.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that, apart from the point raised by Mr. Abdul Lateef, he thought that the course should not have been opened during the summer vacation as it interfered with the privilege of leave enjoyed by the teachers.

The President said that he would look into the matter. He was sure that the course would not have been opened without the agreement of the Inspector of Schools.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu said that attendance at the course was compulsory and if teachers wanted casual leave they were obliged to apply for it three days beforehand.

Resolution :—Periodical returns recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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15. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance statement of the Revenue Department for February, 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution :— Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

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16. Mr. Mohamed Hanief's proposition that the Municipal Commission place on record its deep appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. C. F. V. Williams, I. C. S., as its President, to the Station.

This resolution was moved by the Vice-President at the end of the meeting after the other business on the agenda was finished.

17. Proposition by Mr. Abdul Lateef that the proposed colony on Borebank Road be named as "Williams Town" in recognition of the services of our departing President.

Before this item was taken up Mr. Sundaram Iyer arose and, speaking on behalf of the other Congress members and himself, said that they had already expressed their deep and sincere appreciation of the President's services at the Budget meeting held on the 3rd March, 1939. They were aware that the Congress members would not take part in discussing propositions of this nature. He hoped, therefore, that the President would not take it amiss that he and his fellow Congress members were withdrawing from the meeting.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Abdul Lateef said that he was sure that most of the Commissioners present would agree with him that the President, during his short period of 18 months with them, had endeared himself to them in various ways. Because of the improvements in the Station and different other schemes for which the President was solely responsible, he thought that it was nothing but right and fair that his name should be commemorated in some way or other. Actually, he thought that the best way to do this would be to name the Tuberculosis hospital after Mr. Williams as the handsome collection made by the Civil and Military Station for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was entirely due to the great personal interest he had taken in the matter, but there was some difficulty about carrying this out, so that he had chosen the next best alternative. Mr. Abdul Lateef was sorry that the Congress members had thought

fit to leave the meeting at that juncture and it did not speak well for them to have done so. As far as the scheme under consideration was concerned, its fulfilment was entirely due to Mr. Williams and in view of this Mr. Lateef thought that Municipl Commissioners should certainly accept the proposal to name the colony as "Williams Town" as that was the only way by which they could commemorate his memory and his services. The Executive Engineer might be asked to make arrangements for the foundation stone to be laid before the departure of the President.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Paezold said that he had been responsible in the past for naming four or five towns after departing Presidents but this time he had been rather slow. However, he thought they had all got to be very thankful for the help the President had given them although, occasionally he had tried to rub them up the wrong way.

In supporting the proposition, Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the Commission were very anxious to show in some way their appreciation of the work done by Mr. Williams in the Station as President of the Municipal Commission. It had been their endeavour throughout to name certain localities after Presidents with a view to keeping their memory fresh and green. During the short period the President had been with them he had given of his very best inspite of his other activities as the Collector and District Magistrate. If there had been occasions where the President had differed from the Commission and opposed them it was because he had felt that he was in the right. Although Commissioners had differed from each other on various occasions they were unanimous in their appreciation of Mr. Williams' work as President, Municipal Commission. Mr. Sundaram Iyer had also said that he and his party were second to none in their appreciation of Mr. Williams' services and Mr. Hanief was in full agreement with that remark.

Mr. Sinclair said that out of regard for the person concerned they should wait till he had departed before, they put up such a proposition. The practice in his opinion was sacriligious and wrong. As he had stated on a previous occasion, they should wait till a man was dead and buried before naming any institution, etc., after him. He was not in favour of parcelling out portions of the Station in this fashion to be named as towns after departing Presidents as finally they would have only the sweeper lines left to be named. He added that he appreciated the work done by their President as much as the next man and in expressing his opinion he was speaking generally and with no particular reference to one person, and he hoped the President would take it as such.

The President put Mr. Lateef's proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the proposed colony on Borebank Road be named as "Williams Town" in recognition of the services of our departing President.

(File No. 43 of 1939).

The Vice-President requested the President to vacate the chair.

After taking the chair, the Vice-President said that as the Municipal Commissioners were aware, their President was leaving them shortly to fill, after a brief visit to England, a position which was perhaps far greater and more responsible than the one he held in Bangalore. During the President's stay in the Station for a period of eighteen months he had come in close contact with them as their Collector, District Magistrate and President, Municipal Commission, and he could say, without any fear of contradiction that in the various capacities Mr. Williams had held in the Cantonment his administration had been of a very high order. His tenure of office as President, Municipal Commission, had been productive of great improvements from the point of view of all concerned. Whatever he had done he had done conscientiously always keeping before him the good of the ratepayers as behove a just and intelligent officer. He had not been a visionary, indulging in impossible schemes without regard to the wherewithal to put such schemes into practice. His views had been those of a shrewd and practical man who had tried to husband his resources without sacrificing the efficiency of the administration on the one hand and the good of the ratepayers on the other. His mastery of figures and his marshalling of facts had gained their frank admiration and had indicated the keenness of his intelligence. This mastery of figures had enabled him to secure for them last year a balance in the Budget and this year a surplus account and for this again, including the Congress gentlemen who had left, they had had occasion to congratulate him. His fight with the Mysore Government over the water rate, his expert knowledge in engineering, the scheme for better water supply to Cox, Cooke and Fraser Towns, and the scheme for the model colony on Borebank Road were some of the measures with which his name would be associated in this Municipality. The greatest contribution he had made towards the well-being of the residents was in regard to the proposed Tuberculosis Hospital which would cater for the needs of those poor people suffering from this dire and death-dealing disease which carried away thousands of young and fruitful lives. It was not possible to forget Mr. Williams when he had so busied himself to make this scheme the success it had been, appealing to the generosity and philanthropy of various people, conducting a raffle and lending his services as an actor also. His solicitude for poor suffering humanity would be remembered with gratitude and with thanks by the people who in future would go to the Tuberculosis hospital. For the past two years they, the Commissioners representing the people, and Mr. Williams, their President, had pulled together like the members of a happy family, having always had the good of the people before them. There had been differences of opinion but Mr. Shariff thought that they were necessary for the growth of public opinion. He assured the members that these differences were not the outcome of any personal difference but the sincere wish to please the people whose good they had had at heart. They, the elected representatives of the people were sorry that their President was leaving them,

as also were the Secretary, Municipal Commission, the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, whom Mr. Williams had privately named as "The Terrible Three." The entire Municipal staff also shared their sorrow at the departure of the President but they all sought consolation from the fact that he was going to a place where his goodness and keenness of intellect would be appreciated. Wherever the President might be it was the desire of every one that he should be granted health, long life and prosperity. In concluding his remarks, the Vice-President moved the following resolution :—

"This Commission places on record its deep appreciation of the services rendered by C. F. V. Williams, Esq., I.C.S., as its President to the Station."

In seconding the resolution. Mr. Mohamed Haneef said that they had come to the parting of the ways in a sense. Though the period of time had been short it had been given to everyone on the Municipal Commission to experience at the President's hands a searching examination and sympathetic consideration. Whenever they had approached the President with a request they had always done so with the confidence that their point of view would be met or, if not met, adequately explained. Mr. Haneef said that he was not competent enough to speak about the qualities of head and heart which the President possessed. From the little they had seen of these qualities during the 18 months of the President's stay, they could only say that he had always displayed a detached mind and sympathetic outlook and every decision he had taken he had done so always having before him the good of the people whom it had been given him to serve. These 18 months' experience would stand Mr. Williams in good stead when he was placed in charge of other departments in the Madras Presidency. Those who had previously been Presidents of the Municipal Commission in this Station and were now elsewhere were considered authorities in Municipal matters. To them this Station had been a sort of schooling for higher posts which stood them in good stead when coming to any decision on Municipal matters which were placed before them. Mr. Shariff had in a very fine way summed up all that could be said of the President's services to the Station but Mr. Hanief would like to repeat that he was sorry from the bottom of his heart that they were parting from the President. He prayed God Almighty that He would bless Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams and their children.

Mr. De Souza said that the Vice-President and Mr. Hanief had practically exhausted the subject leaving very little for the others to speak about. He wished, however, to make a few remarks. Mr. Shariff had spoken about the President's intellect. In his opinion, they could take that for granted as if he had none, he would not have been in the Service. Another

point was that in all his debates the President had always used common sense and Mr. DeSouza thought that this quality would stand him in good stead when he went to Tanjore which was a very hot place in more respects than one. Mr. De Souza felt that he must speak about the President's sincerity in regard to the amendment to the Bangalore Municipal Law he had proposed to prohibit legal members of the Municipal Commission from appearing in cases against the Commission. He could very easily have put that proposition to the vote but he had considered their sentiments and feelings and this showed that he was absolutely sincere, which spoke very highly for him. Mr. Shariff had remarked that the three officers whom they called "the Three Musketeers," would miss their President very much and Mr. De Souza felt sure they would as they had been guided by the President and the President by them. The most remarkable thing was that although the President had only been in the Station for 18 months, two of which he had spent in hospital, he had been able to win their unanimous regard. He was sure that, had the Congress members been present, they would have expressed that same sentiment. Mr. De Souza appreciated their attitude as they had on a previous occasion appreciated the services of the President and did not think that a further talk would enhance their appreciation. The President had done more in his short period of office and had won their regard in a better way than his predecessors. He hoped that their next President would have the same sincerity and regard for their sentiments and wishes. With that Mr. DeSouza wished the President a successful holiday in England and when he returned to duty Mr. DeSouza was positive that he would make the same improvements in Tanjore however hot it might be there.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that he fully associated himself with the views expressed by the Vice-President. He would be failing in his duty if he did not express his own views on the adininistration of the President, as one who had watched his work closely and appreciated it. Although, as had already been said, his stay in the Station had been so short, he had handled the administration of the Municipality and the well-being of the people so well that it would be remembered for many years to come. There had of course been differences in opinion but these had not arisen from personal differences and whatever the President had done he had done in the interests of the people and of Municipal administration. It was unfortunate that, just at the time when so many new schemes were being put into force, the President had to leave especially as he could have handled them so satisfactorily. The Commission had not thought that their President would leave them after 18 months. They were convinced that his stay would have been as long as those of his predecessors and that he would have been given an opportunity of staying in the Station for a full five years to show his ability. Mr. Lateef said that he would be wanting in his duty if he did not express his personal gratitude and thanks to the Presidant for the kind consideration and sympathy that he had shown towards him. He had almost decided to retire from the Municipal Commission after a service of 25 years

and it was due to the President's personal persuasion and advice that he had come back. He least expected the President to be leaving them so soon. He thought that the energy and interest the President had evinced in affairs of the Station would enable him to make his name wherever he might go. He had discovered the needs of the people in the Station and had always endeavoured to meet those needs from his position as administrator. In circumstances where the President had not seen eye to eye with the Commission he had made even those against him convinced that the views he had taken were right. This was one of the qualities for which he should be given praise. Mr. Lateef was sure that, as expressed by the Vice-President, everyone, including officers and staff would be sorry that Mr. Williams was leaving. They all wished him "bon voyage" hoping from the bottom of their hearts that when he came back to India it would be with full vigour and strength to fulfill the most difficult mission he had been given and they prayed that God would shower His choicest blessings on Mr. Williams, his wife and children, and enable him to work for the betterment of those placed under his care.

In thanking the Vice-President and the other members of the Municipal Commission for their kind appreciation of his work, the President said that it was very difficult for him to realise that this was the last occasion on which he would address the Municipal Commission. He had been in the Station a very short time, shorter than he would have personally preferred and much shorter than previous Presidents. This was unfortunate, for it took a few months to learn anything about Bangalore in general and Municipal affairs in particular. However, he had been in the Station long enough to form a very great liking for Bangalore and in particular to appreciate its Municipal needs. As Municipal Commissioners were aware, in his view Bangalore's prime need in Municipal matters was up-to-date sewage disposal and complete underground drainage throughout the Station. Unfortunately he had not been able to work out the latter scheme because he had come to the conclusion that a sewage disposal scheme must precede an underground drainage scheme. They had been negotiating with the Mysore Government for some time as to the best form for a combined sewage disposal scheme. Not only was it a question of deciding the best method but it was also a question of finance. Much as he had wished to place proposals before the Commission before he left the Station, he was sorry he had not been able to do so because various details had still to be worked out.

If he had been of any assistance to the Commission in their deliberations, he, on his part, would like to thank them all for the support and co-operation he had received. As various speakers had said, many conflicting points of view had been expressed in this Hall and sometimes there had been plain speaking on both sides. But plain speaking did no harm among people who understood each other. If a man felt a conviction it was good that he should express that conviction. He liked to think that all points of view were expressed on the Municipal Commission points of view sincerely held

and genuinely conceived in the public interest and that by the time the Commission had examined and debated the various questions that came before them some of them very important questions it were seldom that anything but the correct decision was reached. Some of their critics might not agree; but what the critics were inclined to forget was that, while they were advocates of a particular cause, the Municipal Commission had to be judges of what was best and suitable in the interests of Municipal administration as a whole. The President said he would like to thank the two gentlemen who had held the post of Vice-President during the term of his office. They had always been ready and willing to co-oprate and discuss questions with him and to give him the benefit of their advice. He also wished to thank the various Committees in particular the Standing Committee, which had done real and valuable work. He extended his thanks to the Health Committee also, although in their case it was Colonel Hance rather than himself who was in their debt. He would like to thank the Municipal staff and the three principal Municipal Officers for the devoted support he had received from them; on them rested the main responsibility for the smoothness and efficiency of the Municipal Machine. Finally, the President said that he would like to thank the Municipal Commission for the two resolutions they had passed. He could only say in reply that he had enjoyed his tenure of office in the Station and had found the problems it presented of absorbing interest. He deeply appreciated the kind and courteous treatment he had received at the hands of the Municipal Commission. He wished them all, health, happiness and prosperity. He hoped that the Municipal Commission would continue its successful administration and that if the time ever came, as he expected it would come, when they had a non-official President, they would not forget their long line of official Presidents of whom he had been privileged to be one.

The Vice-President then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried nem con.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS,

President,

Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

9—5--1939.

CIVIL BANGALORE MILITARY

AND MUNICIPALITY. STATION

No. 10.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 8-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th May 1939.

President

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
The Executive Engineer.	The Commissioner of Police. ,, Residency Surgeon. ,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital. ,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore. ,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore. ,, Inspector of Schools.

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
F. D. Mootham, Esq. R. E. Paezold, Esq. A. E. Hutchins, Esq. Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association. M. Shaik Dawood Saib. M. Abdul Latheef Saib. Mahmood Shariff Saib. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait. Mohamed Hanief Saib. V. K. Obeidullah Saib. M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu. ,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu. ,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar, Avl. ,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl. ,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu ,, W. Ekambaram, Avl. C. F. De Souza, Esq. A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	Miss. M. Webster. W. Sinclair, Esq. M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu. M. R. Ry. T. M. Armugam Pillay Avl.

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that before they commenced with the business on the agenda, he would like to take the opportunity of welcoming Mr. Carleston, on behalf of the Municipal Commission, as their President. The Municipal Commission had been in existence for 42 years and there had always been cordiality between the Commissioners and their President and he assured Mr. Carleston, as the executive head of the Commission, that the Municipal Commission as a whole would join hands with him in solving the many difficult questions which would be placed before him. As he had already stated, there had been cordiality and support between the President and members of the Commission and Mr. Lateef was sure that they would continue to be so during the term of office of the present President who could always count upon the help of the Commissioners. There had been healthy discussions before decisions had been made on certain important matters and if there had been differences of opinion as to those decisions, it had only been so because each Municipal Commissioner had been sure that his way of thinking was the right way inasmuch as the good of the people whom he represented was concerned. As one of the elected representatives of the people, Mr. Lateef assured the President that they would endeavour to work as harmoniously as had been done during the past 42 years. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Lateef once again, on behalf of the Municipal Commission, welcomed the President as the executive head of the Municipal Commission and hoped that the same cordiality and the same relationship would exist as had been in existence during the past 42 years.

On behalf of himself and the Congress Municipal party, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he welcomed Mr. Carleston as President of the Municipal Commission. Mr. Abdul Lateef had already expressed how long the Municipal Commission had been in existence and had spoken of the cordiality and sympathy which had always existed between members of the Commission and the President; Mr. Sundram Iyer said that he hoped that the President would continue to enjoy that cordiality and appreciation. Mr. Sundaram Iyer then said that he wished to say a few more words which were perhaps not in the orthodox style. Their previous Presidents had come from here, there and everywhere but they knew that their present President had come to them with real experience of work among the poor. They sincerely hoped that during his term of office he would be able to do as much as he possibly could for the poor in the Station in regard to the water rates and relief from taxation. The President could be quite sure of the help of the Municipal Commissioners and sure too in the knowledge that they would always be behind him, as both he and they would, in common, have the good of the people foremost in their minds.

In replying, the President thanked Mr. Abdul Lateef and Mr. Sundaram Iyer for the kind welcome they had extended to him on taking up this office. He was afraid he had not come by the hard and uncertain road of the hustings as other commissioners had had to do, but he held it none

the less a very valuable position and hoped to be able to do a great deal with the help and co-operation of the Municipal Commission. Everyone who came to Bangalore must be struck with its unforgetable beauties, which might well be said to

"flash upon that inward eye

which is the bliss of solitude!"

In Bangalore there were a great number of amentities such as water supply, Municipal creches and welfare centres and the more newly started Tuberculosis Dispensary which the President thought was doing extraordinarily well. There were many other things also, not forgetting the number of Rate-payers Associations and the local papers in which they could air their grievances: and he had also noticed that they had a professor who cured various ailments within 5, 10 or 15 minutes but whether he kept up to his advertisement the President could not say! It was a great pleasure for him to come here and take part in this administration which was so progressive and beneficial. They had various Committees which were very helpful, in particular the Standing Committees which the President was glad to see did not simply stand or sit as it had spent more than two hours walking round the town with him, and the President hoped that the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commission would go forward to solve some of the urgent and pressing questions and complete their happiness and the happiness of the people who lived in the Station. In concluding his remarks, the President once again thanked the Municipal Commission for their welcome.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 27th April, 1939, for confirmation.

   (b) Precis of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 27th April 1939, for approval.

1. (a) Mr. Purushotam Naidu said that there had been a mistake in the minutes of the last meeting held on April 27th 1939, in so far as Resolution No. 10 was concerned. It was requested in the petition to stop sewage irrigation from Old Madras Road to Appareddipolyam but it had been recorded in the resolution that sewage irrigation be stopped below Old Madras Road up to Binnamangalam Kodi Channel. The previous President in his remarks on the item at the previous meeting had not mentioned this fact and the house had taken it that they had given their agreement to the petition as it stood, with no alterations.

The President said that the petition they had considered was as Mr. Purushotham Naidu had stated but the recommendation of the Standing Committee was to confine the stoppage of irrigation to a smaller area.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they had also been under the impression that the Resolution was to the effect that sewage irrigation would be stopped from Old Madras Road to Appareddipolyam. The Standing Committee on the petition had simply stated " Recommended " which meant that the request had been recommended to the Municipal Commission for consideration. Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he remembered at the time this proposition had been put to the vote that the President had made no observations about restricting the irrigation to a particular area. The proposition had been passed and it was only after the minutes of the meeting had been prepared and circulated that they had discovered the alteration. The Commission should have been made aware of the alteration before they passed the proposition. Mr. Sundaram Iyer submitted that sanction should be given to the original proposition as it was urgent.

The Health Officer said that at the Standing Committee meeting the President had explained that the petitioners had asked for the stoppage of sewage irrigation up to Appareddipolyam but that it was proposed to stop it only up to Binnamangalam Kodi Channel. Unfortunately in recording the recommendation of the Committee, he had not mentioned it. He (the Health Officer) had suggested that for the present sewage irrigation should be stopped in Block No. 1 as its stoppage both in blocks Nos. 1 and 2, as requested by the petitioners would lead to trouble regarding the disposal of sewage lower down where it was likely to stagnate and prove harmful.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that this question had been pending for a long time. He did not know whether the "Davidoss case" had as yet been disposed of. In the resolution with which they were at present concerned they had been under the impression that the request of the residents of Lingiahpollyam and 'G' Nos. 9 and 10 Streets, Joughpollyam, Ulsoor, asking for the sewage irrigation to be stopped up to Appareddipolyam, had been taken into consideration but as it was now found that this was not the case, Mr. Lateef thought that it would be better for the whole question to be gone into next month. There had been a lot of complaints in Ulsoor so far as the sewage water was concerned in that it was being utilised by one particular individual. This had been going on for many years.

The Health Officer said that the petitioners had asked for the sewage irrigation to be stopped in Blocks Nos. 1 and 2. He had suggested that it should be closed in Block No. 1 and continued in Block No. 2. They had at present no sewage disposal scheme and all sewage went into the main channel.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that they should defer the question and refer it back to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they were only concerned with the confirmation of the minutes. As regards the merits of the case, they were concerned only as to what had happened at the previous meeting. The President had made no observations on the item beyond the fact that the Standing Committee had recommended it.

The President thought that that seemed to be a bit doubtful. He would, however, leave it to the vote of the Municipal Commission.

Mr. Paezold said that the proposition had been recommended by the Standing Committee and had been passed by the Municipal Commission. It was a good measure and he therefore did not think that any good would come by going into the matter again.

The President said that it seemed to be a bit awkward. The proposition had been gone into by the Health Officer and the Standing Committee and they thought it would be better to stop sewage irrigation in only Block No. 1. That had been the recommendaion of the Standing Committee and whether the Municipal Commission had understood it to be so, the President did not know.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu said that if it had been the intention of the President that the sewage irrigation should be closed only as far as Binnamangalam Kodi Channel, it should have been put forward to the Municipal Commission as such and they should have discussed it on its own merits. They were now in the year 1939 and the people of Ulsoor had still to suffer from the pestering of mosquitoes caused by the sewege irrigation. It was a question of public health. The people in Appareddipolyam were prepared to take the sewege water for cultivation.

The President enquired as to what the Municipal Commission had expected from this resolution.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer replied that they expected the resolution to be given effect to.

The President then enquired if there was any objection to that.

The Health Officer said that if they were to stop sewage irrigation they should do so by steps so that they might not upset the present arrangements altogether. If they stopped it all at once, all the sewage would go down and settle in the valley below Appareddipolyam. The village was situated on a higher level and he did not know how they were going to pump up sewage water to the village for cultivation purposes. The Main Channel practically circled round Ulsoor, which meant that Block No. 1 was the same distance from Ulsoor as Block No. 2. They were not against

closing sewage irrigation but the British Military Hospital and the polo grounds were situated very near Appareddipolyam and if they stopped sewage irrigation on a big stretch all at once, the sewage water would stagnate in the low-lying area for want of arrangements for its disposal ; at present it was evenly distributed.

The President said that he would suggest that they should confirm the minutes of the meeting held on the 27th April, 1939, as they stood and then resolution No. 10 of the Municipal Commission could be given effect to immediately. They could then see how it would work. He assured the Municipal Commission that it was his own desire to close the whole thing as soon as possible. The question could be brought up again. At present they might confine themselves to one block and as time went on get to the next block and so on.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu said that such a procedure would be quite contrary to the resolution passed by the Municipal Commission.

The President said that it would not be contrary as even without the petition they would have taken action in the matter.

Mr. Abdul Lateef enquired if it would be alright if they confirmed the minutes of the previous meeting, deleting the resolution in question which they could refer back to the Standing Committee and then bring it up before the Municipal Commission the following month.

Mr. Hutchins supported Mr. Abdul Lateef's suggestion.

Mr. Ekambaram said that he doubted whether it would be constitutional to pass the minutes partially and not as a whole.

The President said that he had suggested that they should confirm the minutes.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief submitted that if there was any incorrect part in the proceedings that part should be corrected.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu proposed that the minutes be corrected according to the resolution passed by the Municipal Commission. The word "Appareddipolyam" should be substituted for 'Binnamangalam Kodi Channel.'

The President said that the other alternative was to leave the minutes as they stood.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu then moved the following amendment:—

"That, in item No. 10 of the meeting of the 27th April, 1939, for the words "Binnamangalam Kodi Channel" the word "Appareddipolyam" be substituted."

Mr. Paezold seconded the amendment.

The President put the amendment to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed subject to the alteration proposed by Mr. Purushotham Naidu in Resolution No. 10.

1. (b) Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the point he was about to raise was not as important as the one raised by Mr. Purushotham Naidu. In regard to the precis of the Ordinary Meeting held on the 27th April, 1939, when item No. 17 was taken up he had made a statement regarding the appreciation of the Congress Party of the services rendered by Mr. C. F. V. Williams, their previous President. This statement had been incorrectly taken down. In the precis, his speech had incorporated the statement "but would remain neutral so that no useful purpose would be served by their remaining at the meeting." That was incorrect as he had simply said that on a matter of principle the Congress Party could not take part in such proceedings and therefore they would leave the meeting. He suggested that, that portion recorded in his speech be deleted.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that, as far as he remembered, Mr. Sundaram Iyer actually took permission of the Chair to withdraw explaining that they had already expressed their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. C. F. V. Williams at the Budget meeting. A different statement had been published in the Madras Mail giving a discoloured view of Mr. Sundaram Iyer's explanation.

Mr. Paezold said that Mr. Sundaram Iyer's speech had at the time been recorded by the Shorthand Typist.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the first portion of the statement could remain as it was correct but he wished that the words " but would remain neutral so that no useful purpose would be served by their remaining at the meeting" be deleted.

The President agreed to the deletion of the words in question.

Resolution :—(b) Approved subject to the deletion of the words" but would remain neutral so that no useful purpose would be served by their remaining at the meeting" in Mr. Sundaram Iyer's speech under item No. 17 of the Ordinary Meeting dated the 27th April, 1939.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Mr. Shanmugam Pillay's proposition to give effect to the Municipal Commission's resolution dated the 29th April, 1937, regarding the opening of a Reading Room in Murphy Town from the 1st June, 1939.

Not recommended.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay moved the proposition as below :—

" That the original resolution dated 29th April, 1937, regarding the opening of the Murphy Town Reading Room , be given effect to from 1st June, 1939.

The expenditure be met from the surplus balance.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Shanmugam Pillay said that as the Municipal Commission were aware, this proposition had been carried a few years back but owing to want of funds it could not be given immediate effect to. It had been suggested that after opening the Russell Market Reading Room they should open one in Murphy Town but though it was now six months since the former had been opened, nothing had been done with regard to the latter. The building which had originally been proposed to be used as the Reading Room was now used as a school for Telugu children. Mr. Shanmugam Pillay suggested that some of the vacant stalls in Murphy Town Market might be utilised as a Reading Room without causing disturbance to the school children. He was asking for a very small amount of Rs. 200 which could easily be spared from the surplus account. It went without saying that reading rooms were very important in the slum areas and it was known that all over the world great efforts were being made to drive out illiteracy among the depressed classes by opening night schools and reading rooms. The depressed classes were the most illiterate in India and this was the opportunity for those sympathetic gentlemen who were interested in improving the lot of these depressed classes to come forward and do something good for them. It was the duty of the Municipality to establish reading rooms in the slums as part of their educational scheme to remove illiteracy and to impart the rudiments of knowledge to the people living in the slums. The people of Murphy Town were very poor and the opening of a reading room there would be of considerable help in making the residents of the locality literate and also in improving the morals of the young men in the town. Under these circumstances Mr. Shanmugam Pillay requested the Municipal Commission to show their sympathetic consideration in supporting his proposition. In conclusion he added that the proposed reading room would also cater to the needs of the residents of Ulsoor and Joughpollyam.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu seconded the proposition.

The President said that the Standing Committee had gone carefully into the matter. After the passing of the original resolution, which had not

been given effect to, owing to lack of funds, the Municipal Commission had since opened a reading room in Russell Market which started on the 1st December, 1938. The cost of this had been Rs. 360 for last year. Any new venture of a similar nature would cost Rs. 360 to Rs. 400 in the year which expenditure would have to be met from the surplus account. The Standing Committee did not think it advisable at this juncture to incur further expenditure on this proposal seeing that they had just opened one reading room; they were of the opinion that this matter should be deferred till later.

Mr. Abdul Lateef said that when the question had come up before the Standing Committee it was discussed in detail and they were of the opinion that it should be deferred as it had been vetoed once by the Hon'ble the Resident and no effort had been made to revive the proposition since 1937. They had already opened a reading room in Russel Market and the Standing Committee had discussed the question as to whether the expenditure on opening another reading room should be met from the surplus account. After going through the matter it was unanimously agreed that it should be deferred and taken up at the next Budget meeting if the mover desired. The argument that Murphy Town was the only slum area could not be accepted by the Municipal Commission. If they were going to open another reading room when they were many more important and vital schemes before them they would be creating a precedent for other similar requests. In those circumstances, Mr. Lateef thought that it would be most advisable for Mr Shanmugam Pillay to defer his proposition and bring it up at the next Budget meeting when they would be in a position to know the working of the reading room in the Russel Market. Mr. Lateef was sure that the mover of the proposition would agree with him that this was the best course.

Mr. DeSouza suggested that Mr. Shanmugam Pillay should withdraw his proposition. The Municipal Commission had not sufficient money at the moment to spend on the scheme, however good it might be.

The President said that he thought it was hardly the time, being the middle of the Budget year, to move such a proposition. He informed the mover that he could put it up again before the next Budget meeting.

Agreeing with the President's suggestion, Mr. Shanmugam Pillay withdrew the proposition.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 60 of 1937)

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3. Consideration of the question of waiving the supervision charges due to the Municipal Commission in respect of the latrine constructed in the compound of Srimathi Kamala Bai Primary School.

No recommendation.

The President said that the other buildings had been constructed under the supervision of the Executive Engineer and the supervision charges amounting to Rs. 1,760 had been waived. This was a latrine, an addition to the other buildings, which had since been constructed and the supervision charges amounted to Rs. 28 and odd. The Srimathi Kamala Bai Primary School authorities had requested that the supervision charge for the latrine be also waived. The Standing Committe was divided in its opinion in the matter. Some had said that on principle it should not be waived others had said that it was a small amount and might be waived and others again that if they waived these supervision charges they would be establishing a precedent for similar requests in future.

Mr. Paezold said that they had waived the supervision charges on the last occasion as they had good receipts from the civil works. Now they were getting only Rs. 4,000 as against an expenditure of Rs. 3,790.

Mr. Ekambaram proposed that the charges in question be waived.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer seconded the proposal.

Mr. Paezold said that the Resident gave them Rs. 4,000 and their establishment charges came to Rs. 3,790. If they passed the proposition under consideration they would receive a number of similar applications and would find eventually that they could not meet their expenditure. In that case, it was better to do away with civil works altogether and let the Military have the contract as they had before. Now that their expenditure was Rs. 3,790 and their staff got annual increments in pay, they received no money from the Resident to make good their expenditure except what they made on private works. If they waived this amount they would have to waive other amounts as well.

Mr. DeSouza enquired as to what the amount was.

The President replied that it was Rs. 28 and odd.

Mr. DeSouza said that he thought they were making an unnecessary noise about the proposition. They had adopted a similar practice in the case of the Lady Curzon Hospital.

The President said that the Srimathi Kamala Bai Primary School was a charitable institution which received a Government grant as well. If they waived these charges they might receive other requests.

Mr. DeSouza said that if they passed this proposition it would not imply that all similar requests in future should also be granted. The amount was small and apart from the principle, the institution was doing good work and if they waived the charges it would be a moral encouragement to them. Rs. 28 would not make much difference either to the Commission or to them. Mr. DeSouza was surprised that the proposition did not have

the support of Mr. Paezold as usually he did suppert proposals of this kind but somehow or other he had opposed this particular one.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the supervision charges in question be waived.

(File No. 45 of 1939).

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4. Letter No. 276/T.B., dated the 6th May, 1939, from the Residency Surgeon, regarding the payment by the Municipal Commission of a flat rate for X-ray photographs supplied by the Government to the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, as a permanent measure.

Recommended.

The President said that in the letter in question the Residency Surgeon had suggested a flat rate of Rs. 3 for every X-ray photograph supplied by the Government to the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary. At the moment, they had spent altogether Rs. 900 for the period from the 1st August, 1938, to the 31st March, 1939, on this item, and a sum of Rs. 1,270 had been provided in the Budget for 1939-40 for similar expenditure. The Residency Surgeon had stated that this charge as against the charge of Rs. 10 for private patients would just cover the actual cost and the Standing Committee had recommended the proposal.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment by the Municipal Commission of a flat rate of Rs. 3 to the Government for each X-ray photograph supplied to the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(File No. 83 of 1938).

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5. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 442-10-8 being the Commission's share on account of the repairs carried out to the Fire Engine.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 442-10-8 being the Municipal Commission's share on account of the repairs carried out to the Fire Engine. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 234 of 1925).

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6. Sanction to the arrangements made for carrying on the duties of the Assistant Engineer during the period from the 15th March to 30th April, 1939, when he was on leave.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the following arrangements made for carrying on the duties of the Assistant Engineer from the 15th March to the 30th April, 1939, when he was on leave :—

(1) Mr. V. P. Kumarasawmy Mudaliar, Supervisor, South and Civil Works, drawing Rs. 150 in the grade of Rs. 120-6-150 plus a Civil Works allowance of Rs. 50 to officiate as Assistant Engineer on the minimum pay of the post viz., Rs. 250 plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

(2) Mr. S. S. Sharma, Supervisor, Water Works, drawing Rs. 140 in the grade of Rs. 125-5-150, to be Supervisor, South and Civil Works, vice item No. 1 above, on his present pay viz., Rs. 140 plus Civil Works allowance of Rs. 50 and motor cycle allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem attached to the post.

(3) Mr. F. Atkins, Distribution Superintendent, drawing Rs. 120 in the grade of Rs. 100-5-120, to officiate as Supervisor, Water Works, vice item No. 2 above, in addition to his own duties, on the minimum pay of the post viz., Rs. 12 plus cycle allowance of Rs. 3 and an additional pay of Rs. 25 under Fundamental Rule No. 49.

(File No. 46 of 1939).

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7. Mr. M. Raghavappa's application for the supply of water free of cost to the water trough erected by him on his land at the junction of Wheeler Road and the Railway Level Crossing.

Recommended.

Resolved that water be supplied free of cost to the water trough erected by Mr. Raghavappa on his land at the junction of Wheeler Road and the Railway Level Crossing on condition that he makes over the trough and the land on which he has constructed it to the Municipal Commission.

(File No. 47 of 1939.)

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8. Sanction to the payment of charges for the quarterly cleaning and oiling of the typewriters in the Municipal Offices.

Recommended for once a quarter at Rs. 6 per annum.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 6 per annum each for the quarterly cleaning and oiling of the typewriters in the Municipal offices.

(File No. 48 of 1939.)

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9. Payment of a bonus of Rs. 478-12-9 under the Provident Fund Rules to T. L. G. Prakasam, late Manual Training Instructor, Municipal Hafizia School.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a bonus of Rs. 478-12-9, under the Provident Fund Rules, to T. L. G. Prakasam, late Manual Training Instructor, Municipal Hafizia School.

(File No. 44 of 1939).

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10. Payment of a bonus of Rs. 132-10-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to Mrs. Jayamani Anugraham, late Assistant Mistress, Municipal Girls' School, Thimmiah Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a bonus of Rs. 132-10-0, under the Provident Fund Rules, to Mrs. Jayamani Anugraham, late Assistant Mistress, Municipal Girls' School, Thimmiah Road.

(File No. 49 of 1939).

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11. Payment of a bonus of Rs. 33-1-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to D. Akkanna, late Vaccinator, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a bonus of Rs. 33-1-0, under the Provident Fund Rules to D. Akkanna, late Vaccinator, Health Department.

(File No. 50 of 1939).

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12. Petition from the residents of St. John's Road, Gangadhara Chetty Road and Osborne Road, requesting that the park at the junction of Gangadhara Chetty and St. John's Roads may be named after the late Rao Bahadur A. M. Maigandadeva Mudaliar.

Recommended.

Resolved that the park in question be named after the late Rao Bahadur A. M. Maigandadeva Mudaliar.

(File No. 51 of 1939).

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13. Application from Mr. J. G. Barnabus, for the sale to him of the plot of Municipal land in front of his premises No 92, Yellagowdanpollyam.

Sale recommended at 2 annas per square foot.

Resolved that the land in question be sold to Mr. J. G. Barnabus at 2 annas per square foot.

(File No. 52 of 1939).

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14. Application from Mr. Gheesulal, for the sale to him of the Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 36, Noah Street, Blackpally.

Sale recommended at 6 annas per square foot. No building to be allowed except entrance gate.

Resolved that the land in question be sold to Mr. Gheesulal, at 6 annas per square foot on condition that no building should be erected on the land except an entrance gate.

(File No. 53 of 1939).

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15. Tenders received for constructing quarters for nurses in the compound of the Municipal creche at Blackpally.

Acceptance of tender of Mr. M. Krishnappa (lowest) recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. M. Krishanppa for the work in question at 2% above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 55 of 1939).

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16. Tenders received for extending the Municipal Elementary Hindu Boys' School in Joughpollyam, Ulsoor.

Tender of Mr. Gurumurthi (lowest) recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Gurumurthi for the work in question at 2% above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 54 of 1939).

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17. Estimate of Rs. 879 for dismantling the existing unsize stone paving and laying 3" thick premixed macadam to the passages in the Cattle Lines at Puduparacherry.

Recommended.

The President said that this item was considered necessary by the Health Officer because the path to the Cattle Lines appeared to be in a bad condition and it would be more sanitary if it was treated with a macadam surface.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 879 for dismantling the existing unsize stone paving and laying 3" thick premixed macadam to the passages in the Cattle Lines at Puduparacherry, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from Budget allotment for this work (p. 44 of the Budget).

(File No. 56 of 1939).

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18. Revised estimate of Rs. 670 for providing a foot-path and fencing from Tannery Road to Borebank Road, through Railway under-bridge.

Recommended.

The President said that the original estimate had been sanctioned by the Municipal Commission on the 26th May, 1933, but revision of the estimate had been found necessary and the figure was now Rs. 670.

Resolved that the revised estimate of Rs. 670 for providing a foot-path and fencing from Tannery Road to Borebank Road, through Railway under-bridge, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas.

(File No. 57 of 1939).

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19. Periodical returns for March, 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution :– Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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20. Accounts for March, 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution :—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

H. H. CARLESTON,

President,

Municipal Commission.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 11.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 29th June 1939.

President

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
The Commissioner of Police.	
,, Residency Surgeon.	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss. M. Webster.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.
R. E. Peazold, Esq.	Mr. Narayana Chetty.
A. E. Hutchins, Esq.	
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Saib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Saib.	
Mahmood Shariff Saib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Saib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar, Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. De Souza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Consideration of the question of amending Rule 14 (3) of Bye-law No. 3-A, Chapter II-Assessment and Collection-Tax on Dogs-by the insertion of the words " before impounding" after the word 'obtained' in line 5 of the rule in order to provide for the levy of the penalty of Rs. 3 in cases where parties take out licenses after impounding.

Recommended.

The President said that this question concerned an amendment to Rule 14 of Bye-law No. 3-A, Chapter II. The proposal was that the words "before impounding" should be inserted after the word 'obtained'. The present Rule 14 (3, of the Bye-law read as follows:—

> 14(3) "A fee of one rupee will be charged for redeeming from the pound a dog or pup for which a license has been taken out, and three rupees when no license has been obtained. No feeding charges will be levied ".

Continuing, the President said that the present situation was that dogs were impounded and their owners then obtained licenses for Re. 1 each and paid a penalty of Re. 1 instead of Rs. 3 which it was intended should be charged.

Mr. Hutchins enquired if that meant that if a person had a license and his dog was impounded he would still have to pay Rs. 3.

Replying in the negative, the President said that if the person took out a license only after impounding, then he would have to pay a penalty of Rs. 3 under the new amendment.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu wished to know whether a person, possessing a license before his dog was impounded, would be called upon to pay Re. 1.

Replying in the affirmative, the President said that it was not fair that a person, who had not obtained a license before impounding should pay a penalty of Re. 1 only. He should pay Rs. 3 as was intended and the proposed amendment would make the Bye-law clear. The President then put the amendment to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that, in order to provide for the levy of the penalty of Rs. 3 in cases where parties take out licenses after impounding, Rule 14(3) of Bye-law No. 3-A, Chapter II-Assessment and Collection-Tax on Dogs-be amended by the insertion of the words "before impounding" after the word 'obtained' in line 5 of the rule and that the amendment be published for objections.

(File No. 59 of 1939).

Before the business on the agenda of the Ordinary Meeting was taken up, Mr. Paezold with the permission of the Chair moved the following resolution :—

> "That the Commission places on record its deep sense of regret on the death of Major A. S. Andrews who had been a member of the Commission for two periods and that a copy of the resolution be communicated to Mrs. Andrews and the members of his family."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Paezold said that the Commission would like to offer their condolences to Mrs. Andrews and the members of the family of the late Major Andrews. He had been a Commissioner for two periods and had helped considerably in connection with the Silver Jubilee Fund and the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. He had been a very useful member of the Commission, and had also been a member of the Trades Association.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he had known Major Andrews well. Everyone knew that he was a gentleman and would be sorry indeed over his death.

"May his soul rest in peace."

The President said that he associated himself with the observations made by the mover and seconder of the resolution. He had only known Major Andrews for a very short time. He had done very good work in the S. P. C. A. and had filled many posts in Bangalore. He then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried nem con, all members standing in silence.

H. H. Carleston,

President,
Municipal Commission.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 12.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 29th June 1939.

President

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
The Commissioner of Police.	
,, Residency Surgeon.	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss. M. Webster.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	Mr. N. Narayana Chetty
A. E. Hutchins, Esq.	
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Saib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Saib.	
Mahmood Shariff Saib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Saib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar, Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. De Souza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commission held on the 25th May 1939 for confirmation.

(b) Precis of the proceedings of the ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commission held on the 25th May 1939 for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

[File No. 41 of 1934.]

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2. Consideration of the question of Commission's contribution on account of the recurring charges of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium proposed to be constructed from the Station's share of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

Consideration of the following questions :—

(a) Whether the proposed Sanatorium should be run by the Government or Municipality.

(b) Whether the Commission agree that Rs. 6,000 required for staff quarters may be raised in the following manner, that is, ⅓ by public subscriptions and if that is raised, ⅓ by the Municipal Commission and ⅓ by the Government.

Committee recommend :—

That the Commission should agree to meet recurring expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 6,000 but that the whole position should be reviewed after three years' working of the Sanatorium.

(a) that the proposed Sanatorium should be run by Government.

(b) that the Commission should agree to the raising of the extra Rs. 6,000 required for staff quarters, ⅓ by public subscriptions, ⅓ by contribution from Commission's funds and ⅓ by Government contribution.

The President said that a large sum of money had been collected from this town in connection with the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, a sum of Rs. 20,000 or so, most of which was being returned to the town for a suitable object in the same connection. It had been decided at the Local Committee Meeting of the Fund to devote the capital sum to the

building of a Sanatorium which was estimated to cost Rs. 14,000 and in addition to that there was equipment to be considered which would cost some Rs. 6,000, all of which would take up the whole amount that would be returned to the Station. The Sanatorium would consist of two 18-bed wards on the Madanapalle type and there had also been an offer from Mr. Nagappa to contribute Rs. 3,000 with which another ward of 4 to 6 beds could possibly be built. The recurring charges of the Sanatorium were likely to be between Rs. 10,000 rising to Rs. 12,000 a year and this was the main item on which they wished to come to a decision at the moment. It was suggested that the recurring charges should be met half by the Municipal Commission and half by the Government although the latter had not been actually approached on the matter; it was thought best to approach them with some definite offer in the hope of getting this amount. It was not usual in Coimbatore and such places for the Government to make any such contribution so there was a very good case for the Municipal Commission to meet half the recurring charges. The Standing Committee had recommended that they should agree to this proposal and that the position should be reviewed after three years' working of the Sanatorium. There were three points in all to be considered, the first being whether the Sanatorium should be run by the Municipal Commission or the Government. Here the Standing Committee had recommended that it should be run by the Government as were all other medical institutions in the town. Secondly the Standing Committee had recommended that the Municipal Commission should agree to meeting recurring expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 6,000 per annum on the understanding that the position should be reviewed at the end of three years. The third point was the question of staff quarters. It was not possible to run the Sanatorium without housing accommodation for the staff and as the whole amount of the capital available would be taken up by the construction of the Sanatorium itself and equipment, it left about Rs. 6,000 to be found for providing staff quarters. The suggestion therefore was that, if they could not find it otherwise and no one came forward with the amount, they should agree to meeting one-third, one-third should be raised by public subscriptions and the Government should be asked to meet the remaining one-third.

Mr. Paezold said that the question of the Municipal Commission meeting half the annual recurring charges was not quite clear and enquired whether they would have to pay Rs. 6,000 if it was actually half the recurring expenditure or not.

The President replied that the Municipal Commission would only pay half the actual recurring charges, but that as the figure might vary they had set a limit of Rs. 6,000. He had been round the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary and he thought it was doing really magnificent work. It was fitting that they should go on with the work and give a lead to the rest of India in the matter of combating this disease, Tuberculosis, which was certainly one of the greatest enemies of public health.

The Residency Surgeon said that, as the Municipal Commission were aware, they had started a Tuberculosis Dispensary in the Station and were now proposing to build a Sanatorium ; this formed the second and major part of the scheme they had been entertaining for some years. The first half took place when they started the Dispensary and the Residency Surgeon wished to remind the Municipal Commission that the Dispensary was now being run on funds saved from the other Municipal Dispensaries ; it involved no extra cost over and above what had already been budgeted for Dispensaries. The Tuberculosis Dispensary was doing magnificently. The head of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund came down to Bangalore in January and was so impressed with the work of the Dispensary that he had recorded a special note about it, which could be found at the bottom of the last report. He had also referred to it in extremely warm terms in the first report on the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, going so far as to say that he would like the whole of India to know of the splendid work which the Dispensary was doing. He agreed with them that the Dispensary alone could only touch the fringe of the problem. The work of the Dispensary was to find out the adult positive case and to isolate him if possible. The ideal way of tackling Tuberculosis had been summed up by a Medical Officer in England :—

"Find out, educate, isolate and treat". Finding out and educating could be done in a Dispensary but isolation and treatment must be done in a Sanatorium. The attack was a shuttle attack, as the patient shuttled to and fro between the Dispensary and the Sanatorium. He should therefore be isolated in the Sanatorium and be given such treatment until he could go home again. If he got a relapse he would go back to the Sanatorium where they would keep him until he was fit for duty or until such time, as in very many cases did occur, as the end came. In Colonel Hance's opinion, as in that also of the Director General, the second half of the scheme was by far more important. They had come to a stage where they could offer the Station something really worth having. They proposed to offer the residents a fully equipped Sanatorium with 42 beds. They did not anticipate that the whole of those 42 beds would be occupied in the first year. The average stay of a patient in a hospital for general diseases was something between two to four weeks; the average stay of a Tuberculosis patient in hospital was at least that in months and probably more. Therefore admissions would exceed discharges. After careful consideration they did not think they would have more than 20 beds occupied in the first year, of which the cost would be Rs. 8,649; in the second year 30 beds would be occupied, the gross cost of which would be they had estimated, Rs. 11,181 but they anticipated getting some Rs. 2,000 back in the way of receipts from patients, making a nett cost of Rs. 9,181 : in the third year 42 beds would be occupied and the gross cost would be Rs. 13,622 less anticipated receipts from patients amounting to Rs. 2,737 giving them a nett cost of Rs. 10,885 and in the fourth year the gross cost would be Rs. 15,478 less anticipated receipts from patients amounting to Rs. 2,737 giving them a nett cost of Rs. 12,741, which figure could be

taken as the average permanent recurring cost of the institution. In comparison, the Residency Surgeon pointed out that the Coimbatore Tuberculosis Sanatorium estimated Rs. 650 per patient per annum. He strongly urged the Municipal Commission to pass the resolution before them for two reasons, firstly because it gave them something really good and secondly because they would be in a better position to give them actual figures at the end of three years instead of, as at present, giving them figures which, even with the most careful budgeting, could only be estimates. They had been extremely careful because it was very obvious that if they did not "cut their coat according to their cloth" they would not have a Sanatorium at all because Government would not help them. He hoped that the Commission would pass the resolution before them. If they accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee with regard to meeting half the annual recurring charges up to a limit of Rs. 6,000 he had every reason to believe that they would be able to start the work. In conclusion, Colonel Hance said that if the Municipal Commissioners would like information on any specific point he would be happy to be of service to them.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he was of the opinion that the Sanatorium should be in the vicinity of the place where Tuberculosis patients were at present receiving treatment, that is the Dispensary.

The Residency Surgeon said that the question of site was paramount. The first consideration was open spacing, then came air, light and dry ground. It did not matter if the Sanatorium was five or even ten miles away from the Dispensary as they could do transport.

Mr. Abdul Latheef begged to thank Colonel Hance for the fine way in which he had handled the whole scheme. He was sure that the Sanatorium would prove to be a great blessing to the Civil and Military Station. He did not think any good would come of their putting forward controversial points and was of the opinion that they should accept the recommendations of the Standing committee. When the proposals put forward by the Residency Surgeon had the acceptance of the Municipal Commission the question of starting a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Station would be an acknowledged thing. Further expenditure and various other items had already been discussed at the Standing Committee meeting, so Mr. Latheef was sure that the Commission would find no difficulty in coming to a decision soon. In conclusion, Mr. Latheef said that he hoped that the building of this Sanatorium which had been in the minds of many for years, would come to pass.

The President then put the recommendations of the Standing Committee to the house and they were carried.

Resolved :—

(1) that the Commission agree to meet half the annual recurring expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 6,000 but that the whole position should be reviewed after three years working of the Sanatorium.

(2) that the proposed Sanatorium should be run by the Government.

(3) that the Commission agree to the raising of the extra Rs. 6,000 required for staff quarters, one-third by public subscriptions, one-third by contribution from Commission's funds and one-third by Government contribution.

(File No. 60 of 1939)

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3. Letter dated the 19th June 1939 from the Station Staff Officer, Bangalore, requesting the Municipal Commission to co-operate with Military authorities in the work of planting trees in the Station to the extent of contributing Rs. 700 for the purpose.

Place before Commission.

The President said that this item concerned the question of tree planting. The Military authorities had taken on a lot of tree planting in the Station and wanted a contribution towards it from the Municipal Commission. Captain Growse, the Station Staff Officer, had given the President a proposition in which he proposed that the Commission should pay a part of the cost of planting trees in the Civil and Military Station to the extent of Rs. 300. They had already spent Rs. 800 on planting trees in Cubbon, Dickenson and Trinity Roads, and it was desired to plant other roads with trees.

The Station Staff Officer moved the following proposition :—

" That the Municipality should bear part of the cost of planting roadside trees in the Civil and Military Station, to the extent of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Station Staff Officer for the purpose ".

In moving the proposition, the Station Staff Officer said that he would like to read for the information of the Commission the letter he had written to the President on the subject. He then read out the letter in question. Continuing, he said that he could not, he felt, add much there except to say that it was illogical to expect the Military authorities to bear

the entire cost of these improvements to the Station. Up to date three roads had been planted or prepared for planting with trees as follows :—

Cubbon Road	....	...	...	68 trees.
Dickenson Road	....	....	....	72 ,,
Trinity Road	...	....	....	86 ,,

Unless the Commission contributed something no further work could be done this year. In view of the case put before it the Municipal Commission should make some contribution towards it. The Station Staff Officer said that they would look the most awful fools after retrocession if they did nothing to improve the Station as the contrast between Mysore limits and the Civil and Military Station was very hard, the former having well-kept roads and good lighting and the latter very shabby roads with scruffy trees and lighting that hardly existed; the only things they had to compensate them were boards saying "30 miles per hour"! The Station Staff Officer said that he had been asked to speak to the Municipal Commission as strongly as possible.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Mootham said that the Municipal Commission should strongly support the Station Staff Officer's request. In every station he had visited in Northern India the Municipal Commission did this particular work themselves. He hoped the Commission would contribute at least half the value of the trees and see to the supervision of the planting. It was a common occurrence to see people come along and strip the peepul trees of all their leaves. The Commission should stop this nuisance. The District Magistrate had given Mr. Mootham a "rap on the knuckles" for not seeing to it himself, whenever possible, that this sort of thing did not occur. Mr. Mootham again said that he hoped the Commission would support this move. All their roads were bare and it was very hot for people to walk on them during the day.

Mr. Mohamad Shariff enquired if they had not earmarked some money for the purpose of planting trees.

The President replied that they had made a provision of Rs. 600 under tree planting but this figure also included the expenditure on parks which took up most of the amount. Out of this amount of Rs. 600 they had already spent Rs. 300.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu enquired as to whether the City Municipality was paying anything towards the cost of its trees.

The President replied that he had not enquired as to that.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he thought it was unnecessary for them to give a special sum for tree planting as the importance of the purpose

did not justify their doing so. There were far more urgent and important matters which had been allowed to stand for lack of funds and besides that, the amount asked for was going to be spent on the planting of trees in restricted areas which would not be in the retroceeded area after retrocession. The Commission had tried to do its best where improving the Station was concerned and even when it had not tried it was because it had been impossible for it to spend any more money than what it had already done. It was true that they had been unable to budget more than Rs. 600, out of which they had spent about Rs. 300, for tree planting but he looked at it in the light that "Charity begins at home" and if it was possible for the Commission to spend more money they should spend it on the Civil area. They could say that it was not possible for them to give the Rs. 700 asked for for tree planting because they wanted the money themselves. They had not budgeted more than Rs. 600 and this item was not so important that they should go back on the closing balance, as they had already overstepped their proposed expenditure on certain items. These were the considerations that weighed with Mr. Sundaram Iyer when he said that it was not possible for the Municipal Commission to give Rs. 700 for tree planting. The amount was only a flea-bite to the Military authorities whereas every pie, so far as the Municipal Commission were concerned, was worth a lot. They were doing their best when they allowed Rs. 600 for the purpose in the Station and if they could not allow more than that sum it would be understood that they could not part with a bigger sum for the same purpose in a restricted area. It was against their policy and principle to spend more money on a prospect which would not follow them into retrocession.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the Station Staff Officer had not drawn a line between the area to be retained and the area to be handed over after retrocession. That was not the point which the mover had wished to make when he had alluded to retrocession. It did not matter where the trees were planted as the other side would have all the benefits in any case. In Mr. Hanief's opinion tree planting was necessary and something which had been started long ago to create shady paths and roads for the pedestrains. As such was the case they should continue the work of creating surroundings more pleasant and suitable for the people who lived in the locality. In the old days Moghul emperors spent, not thousands, but lakhs on tree planting. The Station Staff Officer had undertaken this work for a long time but because of financial stringency he had applied to the Municipal Commission for help and Mr. Hanief saw no reason why that help should not be given to him.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that unfortunately he did not know whether the Station Staff Officer was aware that the Municipal Commission were spending Rs. 600 per annum on this item, As many important schemes in which the Military agreed to contribute half the expenditure had been turned down, he did not think the Municipal Commission in this instance were

obliged to support the proposition. In any case, they could not really afford to give them the money; the Military had thought of it a little too late. The main point was whether on principle they would be justified in spending the amount asked for on a project which would cease to be theirs in future years. He was sure the Station Staff Officer would be in agreement with him there. By this he did not mean to say that tree planting was unnecessary or useless; in Cox Town, Fraser Town, one could see big shady trees which had been planted years ago and which were serving a good purpose. The sum asked for might be small but the question as to whether it was a legitimate charge as far as the Municipal Commission were concerned, was paramount. Mr. Latheef therefore opposed the proposition.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that this question had been fully discussed at the Standing Committee meeting and after consideration the Standing Committee had come to the conclusion that it was not in the interests of the Municipal Commission to make any contribution.

The President said that the Standing Committee had left it to the Municipal Commission to decide.

Continuing, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that it had been pointed out by Mr. Sundaram Iyer that a sum of Rs. 600 was already being spent on tree planting. It had also been pointed out that they were suffering by contrast with the beautiful City. He agreed that they, the Civil and Military Station, should also have as beautiful a town as possible, but he did not agree that tree planting should be confined to restricted areas; it should be of general use to the whole station and benefit the public at large. Mr. Hanief had put forward the point that in days gone by the Moghul Emperors had spent lakhs on planting trees; that was true, but they had also built the Taj Mahal in Agra and this did not mean to say that they should build one in Bangalore. That was not a relevant argument. They would have to draw the necessary money from the closing balance and they might need more money for circumstances which might crop up later on. They were not really in a position to spend the money asked for and hence Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu opposed the proposition.

The Commissioner of Police said that evervone knew how difficult and expensive it was to keep pedestrians in their proper place on the roads. He suggested that any scheme which tempted pedestrians to keep to the side of the road would help the public generally and the motoring public particularly. For this reason he was glad to give the proposition his full support.

Mr. DeSouza said that the Military authorities had already started planting the trees and then, apparently, finding that they had insufficient funds had come to the Municipal Commission. He failed to see why they had done this. They should have come forward in the first instance and asked the Commission to co-operate with them. They had put the cart

before the horse by wanting help from the Commission at this stage. Mr. DeSouza did not see why they should support the proposition.

The Station Staff Officer said that the answer to Mr. DeSouza's arguments was that they had allotted Rs. 700 to planting a certain number of trees. If they could get more funds they would be able to plant more trees. They were not asking the Municipal Commission to contribute actually Rs. 700 but only Rs. 300.

Mr. Sinclair said that from the administration report for 1937—38 before him it could be seen that during the course of that year 66 trees had been planted from the grant of Rs. 600. Most of that money, however, was necessary for the upkeep of the public parks and there was very little left over for improving their roadsides. He did not see why they should not contribute a small sum to the planting of trees. It might have been quite unintentional of course that none of those 66 trees had been planted in the Cantonment area. Mr. Sinclair thought that in India shady roadsides were a great necessity as India, being in the tropics, experienced such great heat. In Hindu States they had beautiful horticulture on the roadsides. There was no such thing as a Cantonment board in Bangalore as there was in many other places. He strongly supported the proposition.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that as everyone said that they should support all propositions concerning tree planting, he submitted that the sum of Rs. 700 should be given to the Municipal Commission and that they should plant the trees. They could plant in both Military and Civil areas.

Mr. Paezold said that as they could not take anything out of the money which had been budgeted he suggested that they should contribute something from the Surplus Account, as it was necessary for them to have a few trees on the roadsides.

Mr. Hutchins supported Mr. Paezold's suggestion that the contribution should be advanced from the Surplus Account.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu said that he had understood from the mover's speech that only two or three roads had been included in the plans for tree-planting. He enquired whether it would be possible to plant more roads with trees.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief interposed at this stage, saying that they had strayed from the proposition. The question was whether the Municipal Commission would contribute the money asked for or not.

Replying to the debate on his proposition, the Station Staff Officer said that it had been mentioned during the discussion that the proposal to

plant trees was confined to a particular area. It had been emphasised by him for two reasons, the first because that would be the area which was entirely concerned with the Military authorities and the second because it would be the part which would suffer most by contrast with the Mysore State after retrocession. The sum he was asking for should not necessarily be Rs. 700 : he would be more than pleased with anything he could get. He had spent every bean at his disposal so that anything the Municipal Commission could give him would be gratefully accepted and would go for further improvements in the Station. Mr. Sundaram Iyer had hinted that Rs. 700 was a flea-bite to the Military ; those others who sat on a stool like himself, the Station Staff Officer said, would know that that was not quite true. Rs. 700 to the Military was equivalent to £40,000 to Mr. Rockefeller !

The President read out the proposition again in which " Rs. 300 " had been substituted for Rs. 700 which was originally asked for by the Station Staff Officer.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the contrast would be greater after only three roads had been improved and the others left as they were.

Mr. DeSouza enquired whether the Military would co-operate with the Municipal Commission and leave them to carry out the work of planting trees.

The President said that they had better leave that to the decision of the Military. He suggested that the Municipal Commission should bear half the cost of planting trees in the Civil and Military Station to the extent of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Station Staff Officer for the purpose.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff enquired whether, so far as the actual planting of trees was concerned, the Municipal Commission's representatives or the Executive Engineer would be consulted.

The President said that that was a new matter altogether and unless someone moved an amendment to that effect they could not consider it.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that since they were paying part of the cost of planting trees their Executive Engineer should be consulted on the matter.

The President said that the Station Staff Officer always asked permission to plant trees and consulted them as to where he should plant them. He then put the proposition to the meeting and declared that it was carried.

Mr. Abdul Latheef called for a poll and Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayadu seconded the motion. A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the proposition.	Against the proposition.
The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	Mr. Abdul Latheef.
,, Garrison Engineer.	,, De Souza.
,, Inspector of Schools.	,, Rathan Singh.
,, Commissioner of Police.	,, Sundaram Iyer.
Mr. Shanmugam Pillay.	,, Armugam Pillay.
,, Paezold.	,, Arunachallam Moodaliar.
,, Mootham	,, Narasimha Rao Nayudu.
,, Hanief.	,, Ekambaram.
,, Shaik Dawood.	
,, Hameed Khassim Sait.	
,, Purushotham Naidu.	
,, Mahmood Shariff.	
,, Perumalsawmy Naidu.	
,, Hutchins.	
,, Sutramdas.	
The Station Staff Officer.	
Mr. Sinclair.	
The Executive Engineer.	

The President declared that the proposition had been carried, by 18 voting for and 8 against it. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 61 of 1939.)

4. Statement of roads proposed to be remetalled, resurfaced and Texaco emulsion dressed, Texaco emulsion dressed and premixed macadam surface dressed, in the Station during 1939—40.

Circulate and place before Commission.

The President said that the Commissioners had familiarised themselves with the facts relating to this item as the file pertaining to it had been circulated.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had not seen the file. Some of his colleagues had, however, told him that a goodly collection of roads was intended for repair.

The President said that the matter was a very urgent one and he did not think they should hold it up further.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he did not want to hold up the matter but wished that in future circulation of files, etc., would be complete.

Mr. Paezold said that there was one road he wished to add to the list. When the budget estimate was cut down he had asked for it to be raised with the object of including this road, namely, Hindu Cemetery Road, for repairs. They received about Rs. 10 per day in tolls from this road. It was in a disgraceful state and had not been repaired for six or seven years. He had particularly asked for the road to be included in the list but it had been left out.

Mr. Hutchins said that the road in question was a cart road by which all traffic came into Bangalore from the outlying villages with the result that it was badly cut up.

The Executive Engineer said that the road had not been included because they had not the necessary money. The Sub-Overseers first inspected the roads and submitted a list of the roads requiring attention in their circles. The roads were then inspected by the Supervisors who cut down the list. Finally the roads were inspected by him personally and a list prepared of only those roads which needed attention very urgently. He was sure that there would be savings in some of the roads which could be utilised for Hindu Cemetery Road. He would make a note of it.

Resolved that the statement of roads proposed to be remetalled, resurfaced and Texaco emulsion dressed, Texaco emulsion dressed and premixed macadam surface dressed, in the Station during 1939—40, submitted by the Executive Engineer, be approved.

Note :—Hindu Cemetery Road to be attended to from savings, if any.

(File No. 62 of 1939.)

5. List of additional electric lights to be installed in divisions 1 to 6 in the Station during 1939—40.

Executive Engineer's proposal recommended.

Resolved that the list of additional lights to be installed in divisions 1 to 6 in the Station during 1939--40, submitted by the Executive Engineer, be approved.

(File No. 63 of 1939.)

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6. Consideration of the question of providing globe lights on the gate pillars of the two main entrances of the Bowring Institute at Municipal cost.

Recommended to provide at Municipal expense (candle power 50) on condition that Institute agree to pay all recurring charges.

The President said that the Bowring Institute had moved the matter once before but on that occasion they had wanted the Municipal Commission to maintain the lights as well. The Standing Committee had not agreed to that so the matter had not been put up. Now they had agreed to meet all the recurring expenditure at the rate of Rs. 35 per light per annum if the Commission agreed to put up the lights at a cost of about Rs. 200.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that, that portion of the road where the pillars were situated was insufficiently lit. This should be remedied as it was a busy thoroughfare.

Mr. Sinclair said that he wished to put up an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commission should put up the lights at its own cost and maintain them as well.

The President said that it would be necessary for him to move a separate proposition.

Mr. Sinclair moved the following amendment :—

"that four lights be provided on the gate pillars of the two main entrances to the Bowring Park at Municipal cost and the same be maintained by the Municipal Commission."

Mr. Mootham seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mahomed Shariff submitted that it was an entirely new proposal.

The President said that the Bowring Institute had not requested them to maintain the lights. They had done so on the previous occasion and on this account the Standing Committee had considered the matter and had turned it down. This time they were willing to pay the recurring charges themselves and on that account the Standing Committee had recommended that the Commission should put up the lights.

Mr. Sinclair said that the suggestion he had made about three months back had been rejected by the Standing Committee. The Bowring Institute was a club which contributed very handsomely towards the entertainment tax while none of the other clubs contributed a penny. Again for charitable purposes whenever the Municipal Commission were in difficulty they appealed to this club and it had helped them considerably. The Institute was used by the whole of Bangalore. Mr. Sinclair said that he had been told by the President and Secretary of the Bowring Institute that recently there had been four accidents at the gates where the two entrances existed. They deserved some consideration as they had stated that if the grounds were made over to them they would be willing to have them lit. It was a matter of traffic convenience and the Commissioner of Police would, Mr. Sinclair felt agree with him in that. It would be rather hard on the Bowring Institute to expect them to pay the cost of maintaining the lights. In conclusion, Mr. Sinclair hoped that in view of the points he had put forward, the Commission would give his amendment their support.

The President put Mr. Sinclair's amendment to the meeting and declared that it was lost. He then put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the Meeting and declared that it was carried.

Resolved that four globe lights (candle power 50) be provided on the gate pillars of the two main entrances of the Bowring Institute at Municipal cost on condition that the Institute pay all recurring charges.

(File No. 64 of 1939.)

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7. Introduction of a graded salary for the Foreman of the Municipal workshop.

Recommended that the post be made a graded one on Rs. 75—5—100 plus cycle allowance of Rs. 3, the present incumbent's pay to be fixed at Rs. 85 and to draw his first increment of Rs. 5 on 1—4—1940.

The President said that the Foreman of the Municipal Workshop, in addition to his own work, had also been doing Texaco emulsion work for which, formerly, they had employed a separate Foreman. He had been given

an additional allowance of Rs. 35 which brought his salary upto Rs. 85 and it had remained at that figure since February 1936. The Standing Committee had recommended that the post be put on a graded scale of pay, starting at Rs. 75 with increments of Rs. 5 upto Rs. 100, the present incumbent's pay to be fixed at Rs. 85. After three years' time he would draw Rs. 100. He would draw his first increment next year.

Resolved that the post of the Foreman of the Municipal Workshop be made a graded one on Rs. 75—5—100 plus cycle allowance of Rs. 3, the present incumbent's pay to be fixed at Rs. 85 with first increment of Rs. 5 on the 1st April 1940.

(File No. 10 of 1933.)

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8. Consideration of the question of granting the maximum pay of Rs. 40 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 35—1—40 to Mr. Syed Fakramiah, B.A., L.T., appointed as Headmaster, Municipal Rahmania School.

Recommended.

Item withdrawn from the agenda.

(File No. 66 of 1939.)

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9. Approval to granting the maximum pay of Rs. 45 in the grade of Rs. 40—1—45 to Mr. P. Abdur Rahman, B.A., L.T., appointed as Headmaster, V. K. Obeidullah Municipal Mohamedan Boys' School, Blackpally.

Recommended.

Resolved that the grant of the maximum pay of Rs. 45 in the grade of Rs. 40—1—45 to Mr. P. Abdur Rahman, B.A., L.T., appointed as Headmaster, V. K. Obeidullah Municipal Mohamedan Boys' School, Blackpally, be approved.

(File No. 139 of 1937).

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10. Consideration of the question of renting premises No. 6-D, Ulsoor Cross Road at Rs. 50 per mensem for locating the Municipal Mahamedan Girls' School, Ulsoor.

Recommended.

Resolved that premises No. 6-D, Ulsoor Cross Road, be rented at Rs. 50 per mensem for locating the Municipal Mohammedan Girls' School, Ulsoor. Extra cost to be met from Government Grant for Girls' Schools.

(File No. 136 of 1938).

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11. Letter dated the 30th May 1939 from the Commissioner of Police requesting the Commission to authorise certain Police Sub-Inspectors to institute prosecutions under the Bangalore Municipal Law and the Bye-laws framed thereunder.

Recommended.

Resolved that, under the provisions of Section 176 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, the undermentioned Police Sub-Inspectors be authorised to institute prosecutions under the Bangalore Municial Law and the Bye-laws framed thereunder :—

Sub-Inspector Edwards.
" Ottman.
" Kalimullah Khan.
" Erappa.

(File No. 108 of 1927).

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12. Consideration of the question of widening Hindu Cemetery Road from Wheeler Road to its junction with Kenchappa Road in lieu of the original proposal to widen the road from Wheeler Road to Madhavaraya Mudaliar Road, sanctioned in the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 16 dated the 27th February 1936.

Revised proposal recommended as being sufficent for present purposes.

The president said that the previous proposal involved the shifting of a temple. The other alternative was to have the temple as an island in the road. After inspection, the Standing Committee had agreed that it would be sufficient if the road was widened upto the temple as recommended by the Commissioner of Police.

Resolved that Hindu Cemetery Road be widened from Wheeler Road to its junction with Kenchappa Road in lieu of the original proposal to widen

the road from Wheeler Road to Madhavaraya Mudaliar Road, sanctioned in the Commission's resolution No. 16 dated the 27th February 1936, and that the land required for the purpose be acquired.

(File No. 16 of 1936).

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13. Consideration of the question of rounding off the corner at the junction of Rest House Road and Rest House Cresent, by purchasing a strip of land in premises No. 7-A, Rest House Road and dismantling and reconstructing the compound wall of the premises at Municipal cost.

Recommended.

Resolved that the corner at the junction of Rest House Road and Rest House Crescent be rounded off by purchasing a strip of land in premises No. 7-A Rest House Road, required for the purpose and dismantling and reconstructing the compound wall of the premises at Municipal cost. The cost involved, namely, Rs. 233, to be met from the budget allotment for foot-paths and rounding of corners—[IB—Commuuication. 2. Roads (3) (b)].

(File No. 12 of 1935).

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14. Pension application of A. Ganapathy Mudaliar, late Examiner Revenue Department.

Recomended.

Resolved that A. Ganapathy Mudaliar, late Examiner, Revenue Department, be granted a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem with effect from the 9th April 1939 for which he is eligible under the Rules.

(File No. 67 of 1939).

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15. Gratuity application of Sheik Ahmed, late peon, Town Duty Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that Sheik Ahmed, late peon, Town Duty Department, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 84-8-0 for which he is eligible under the Rules.

(File No. 68 of 1939).

16. Payment of a bonus of Rs. 166-13-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to Mrs. C. Chambers, late Assistant Mistress, Municipal Hindu Girls' School, Joughpollyam.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a bonus of Rs. 166-13-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to Mrs. C. Chambers, late Assistant Mistress, Municipal Hindu Girls' School, Joughpollyam.

(File No. 69 of 1939).

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17. Mr. Govinda Rao's application for permission to pay the cost of the Municipal land in front of his premises No. 11, 'G' No. 3, Street, Ulsoor in monthly instalments of Rs. 10.

Recommended.

Resolved that Mr. Govinda Rao, Head Clerk, Health Office, be permitted to pay the cost of the Municipal land, namely Rs. 185 in front of his premises No. 11, 'G' No. 3 Street, Ulsoor, in monthly instalments of Rs. 10.

(File No. 92 of 1936).

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18. Sale to Mr. Abdul Kareem of the Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 17, 'C' No. 2 Street, Blackpally.

Recommended sale at annas 4 per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 17, 'C' No. 2 Street, Blackpally, be sold to Mr. Abdul Kareem at annas 4 per square foot.

(File No. 70 of 1939).

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19. Sale to Srimathis Kuppammal and Komali Ammal of the Municipal Vacant land in front of their premises No. 41, Noah Street, Blackpally.

Recommended sale at annas 6 per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land in front of their premises No. 41, Noah Street, Blackpally, be sold to Srimathis Kuppammal and Komali Ammal at annas 6 per square foot.

(File No. 71 of 1939).

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20. Sale to Mr. Mohamed Basheer of the Municipal vacant land in front of his property on Slaughter House Road 'A' Street.
Recommended sale at annas 4 per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land in front of his property on Slaughter House Road 'A' Street, be sold to Mr. Mohamed Basheer at annas 4 per square foot.

(File No. 72 of 1939).

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21. Sale to Mr. Chicka Mallappa of the Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 74, Moore Road, Fraser Town.

Recommended sale at annas 4 per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 74, Moore Road, Fraser Town, be sold to Mr. Chicka Mallappa at annas four per square foot.

(File No. 73 of 1939.)

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22. Sale to Mr. B. S. Bajjanna of the Municipal vacant land adjacent to his shop No. 118–A, Old Poor House Road.

Recommended sale at annas 8 per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land adjacent to his shop No. 118-A, Old Poor House Road, be sold to Mr. B. S. Bajjanna at annas eight per square foot.

(File No. 74 of 1939.)

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23. Application from the Secretary, Ganesha temple, Cox Town, for the grant of the Municipal vacant land adjacent to the temple premises for inclusion in the temple compound.

Recommended to be leased at 8 annas per year on same terms as previous grant.

The President said that the Standing Committee had recommended a lease but the land on which the temple stood had been granted free of cost.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that he preferred the land to be a grant.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu supported Mr. Hanief's suggestion.

The President explained that they had altered their method of giving grants of land and now gave a lease instead. It was true that they had originally granted land free of cost for the temple in question but they now proposed giving the temple authorities a perpetual lease which came to the same thing.

The Commission agreed to giving the land free of cost on condition that it was not used for any purpose other than that connected with the temple.

Resolved that the Muuicipal vacant land adjacent to the Ganesha temple, Cox Town, be granted to the temple authorities free of cost subject to the condition that it is not used for any purpose other than that connected with the temple.

(File No. 95 of 1923.)

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24. Mr. P. V. Paul's application for the grant of a piece of Municipal land round the Muniswara shrine at the junction of Rhenius Street and O'Shaughnessy Road for constructing a temple.

Recommended grant of land as marked on the plan on a lease on suitable conditions on a nominal rent of Re. 1 a year.

Land to be kept in good order. Not to be used for purposes other than those connected with temple. No animal slaughter.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that it had come to his notice that a day or so before the meeting some people had submitted a memorial with regard to this question.

The President read out the petition which had been received through Mr. Sinclair. He then said that the Standing Committee had inspected the place in question and they had mapped out a piece of land which they thought would not be objectionable from the traffic point of view but they had not considered the possibility of objections from the residents of the locality. The question of animal slaughter formed the main objection. There was a small shrine on the land already but they wanted an extra piece of land to enclose it and make a proper compound.

Mr. Paezold said that there was no shrine at all but merely a compound.

Mr. Sinclair said that he had heard that a small shrine had recently been constructed.

The President said that the only question was whether they should give the land asked for by Mr. Paul, or not.

Mr. Sinclair said that all there was of the shrine was a little piece of carved stone standing up against the wall. He had questioned Mr. Paul who had stated that there might have been a bigger shrine about 40 or 60 years ago. The school nearby, namely Baldwins, strongly objected to the building of the temple in question. There was no guarantee that the temple people would not carry out animal sacrifices. They could just as well give sweetmeats or anything like that to the Deity instead of going to the length of offering sacrifices. Mr. Sinclair thought it was very unsuitable that a temple should be put up there. Apart from that, he was sure that the Commission would have something to say from the point of view of traffic as the road would become very congested. Probably 90% of the people living in that locality were Christians and it was very unsuitable that they should have a temple at just that spot. In conclusion, Mr. Sinclair said that he did not wish to be unsympathetic towards his Hindu colleagues and neither did he mean any disrespect.

The president enquired whether the Municipal Commission would like him to investigate the objections. The temple was next door to the Baldwin Girls' School and he himself had asked whether the School would not object to it but was told that the residents had previously objected and then had withdrawn their objection. They could defer the matter to next month pending investigation.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the question of further investigation did not arise. Whether or not the proposition had come up before was not the point with which the house was at present concerned. Mr. Latheef thought that the construction of a temple on that very spot would be justified as it had been found that the previous temple had been forcibly removed by the Municipal Commission. The argument put forward by Mr. Sinclair stating that there had been objections from the residents of the locality was not worthy of consideration. The whole question had been gone into and as the Hindus had come forward and said that there would be no animal slaughter the Commission would be perfectly justified in allowing the construction of the temple. They should be given the land for this purpose as the residents of Akkithimanahally had no shrine nearby and if this shrine was built it would be a great convenience to them as well. Mr. Latheef felt that the objections of the residents of the locality to constructing the temple on the site in question should not be considered. Whether the locality was Anglo-Indian, Hindu or Mohamedan, the religious sentiments of every community should be respected. He suggested that the recommendation of the Standing Committee should be accepted.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the temple had been in existence for a long time. Other houses inhabited by persons of different creed had sprung up around it. He put forward the point that an objection from one particular community to animal slaughter, which formed part of the religious rites of another community, would not be sustained in a Court of Law, and as, in this case, the Hindus had stated that they would refrain from animal slaughter in respect for sentiments of the other communities, the only decent thing they could do was to allow them to construct the temple. Each community should respect the religious beliefs and sentiments of the other communities and should refrain from putting forward objections which in any way might hinder the religious activities of other communities. Mr. Hanief was of the opinion that the objections in the case before them should be brushed aside and the petition granted.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he was surprised at the objections put forward by Mr. Sinclair. His main objection was in regard to animal slaughter. As a Hindu himself, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu was against the slaughter of animals although Hindu Thought recognised it, in the case of the uncultured or lower class of people, as an approach to the Deity. So many times in the houses of Anglo-Indians and other people fowls etc. were sacrified for domestic use and there should be no objection from those same people to others making sacrifices of fowls.

The President said they could save time, if it was decided to grant the petitioner's request, by incorporating a condition that there was to be no animal slaughter.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he did not think that, because the residents of the locality showed such a marked aversion to animal slaughter, they should turn down the petition of the Hindus. There were a number of places where such shrines were already in existence in the Station. He proceeded to name a few of those places. There were so many temples of this nature that the objection taken could not really be considered. 90% of the people living in the locality might be Europeans and Anglo-Indians but the owners of the houses were Hindus and Mohamedans. He suggested that the land should be given as a grant.

Mr. Paezold said that if the Hindus did have animal slaughter they could take the land back. They could do this if the land was leased to the temple authorities but not if it was given as a grant.

The President put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the meeting and it was accepted.

Resolved that a piece of Municipal land as marked in the plan in file, round the Muniswara shrine at the junction of Rhenius Street and

O'Shanghnessy Road, be leased to the temple authorities on an annual rental of Re. 1 subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that the land is kept in good order.

(2) that the land is not used for purposes other than those cannected with the temple.

(3) That no animals are slaughtered on the land.

(File No. 17 of 1938).

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25. Tenders received for constructing 16 'D' type, 24 'E' type and 24 'F' type houses with necessary roads, culverts and underground drainage connections at Baiderhally (Borebank Road Housing Scheme).

Acceptance of the lowest from Mr. Chowriappa recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. C. Chowriappa for constructing 16 'D' type, 24 'E' type and 24 'F' type houses with necessary roads, culverts and underground drainage connections at Baiderhally, (Borebank Road Housing Scheme) at 1½% below the estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 75 of 1939).

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26. Estimate of Rs. 825 for constructing an eight-seated public latrine with flushing arrangements on the land acquired for the purpose in Nilsandra.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 825 for constructing an eight seated public latrine with flushing arrangements on the land acquired for the purpose in Nilsandra, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for construction and remodelling latrines and baths. (1D. Public Health, capital, II Preventive medicine).

(File No. 184 of 1936).

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27. Estimate of Rs. 314 for erecting an open shed and improving the flooring of the kennels in the compound of the Municipal pound on Cockburn Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 314 for erecting an open shed and improving the flooring of the kennels in the compound of the Municipal Pound on Cockburn Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

(File No. 183 of 1936).

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28. Periodical returns for May 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution :—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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29. Accounts for April 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution:—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

Before the meeting dispersed, Mr. Abdul Latheef, on behalf of the Commission, wished to extend a hearty welcome to the Commissioner of Police who had attended his first meeting that day. Mr. Latheef congratulated him on his appointment and expressed the wish that the Commissioner of Police would take an interest in the bus service question which was becoming a source of annoyance to the residents of the Station.

In seconding the motion, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he fully agreed with his friend, Mr. Abdul Latheef's observations with regard to their new Commissioner of Police. When he first saw the new Commissioner of Police he had felt drawn to him. He felt that Mr. Green should be given a hearty welcome and wished him all success in his endeavours.

The President said that he would also like to welcome Mr. Green as their new Commissioner of Police. He had been with him in Chitoor and was much impressed with the quality of his work, so he felt sure that Bangalore too would appreciate Mr. Green's work.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. H. Carleston, 21—7—39.
President M. C.
C. & M. Station,
Bangalore.

Civil BANGALORE Military And MUNICIPALITY. Station

No. 13.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday the 27th July 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. .... (Present)

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB. .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Commissioner of Police.
„ Executive Engineer.	„ Residency Surgeon.
	„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss M. Webster.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	A. Rathan Singh, Esq.
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B.V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
„ V. Perumalswamy Naidu Garu.	
„ P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
„ V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar Avl.	
„ S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
„ N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
„ W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
„ T. M. Armugam Pillay Avl.	
C. F. De Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

Mr. R. Ry. C. N. Shunmugam Pillay, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Consideration of the objections and suggestions received regarding the proposed draft Building Bye-laws.

Recommended to amend as proposed in last column of statement.

The President said that the first item on the agenda of the Special Meeting was the consideration of the objections and suggestions received with regard to the draft Building Bye-laws.

The objections and suggestions, which had been sent by the Southern Division Ratepayers' Association, had been examined by the officers of the Commission and the Standing Committee. As a result of that examination, the Standing Committee had recommended the adoption of the draft bye-laws with certain additions and alterations. The President read out the additions and alterations recommended by the Standing Committee for the information of Commissioners.

Mr. Sinclair said that he still considered the proposed Bye-laws as incomplete. There were other details which might be added. He suggested that the matter be deferred to the next meeting to enable members to go through the file and suggest any additions or alterations. When the drafting of Building Bye-laws was suggested at the Health Committee meeting held in November 1937, he had explained why they had had complaints from all over the town as regards the existing provisions. Further, at that meeting it was decided that a Sub-Committee should be formed to draft these rules. He had heard nothing further about it for months; he had not had the slightest idea that the Bye-laws were being drafted. He had made enquiries after 15 months and was told that the proposed rules had been drafted. On looking at the file he had found that the only person whose opinion had been asked was Mr. Sundaram Iyer. The reason for this might have been that, as he was a lawyer, he was better qualified to give his advice.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff enquired as to whether Mr. Sinclair's remarks incorporated any definite proposal.

The President replied that Mr. Sinclair had proposed that the matter be deferred for further consideration.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff then asked if any Commissioner had seconded that proposal.

Continuing Mr. Sinclair said that whatever the Commission did, as a rule, he seemed to be left out of it. The proposed Bye-laws had been put up without giving any details and working out any calculations as regards various matters connected with buiidings. At present, the Commission seemed to be in the habit of writing one thing and meaning something

totally different. Permission to construct buildings which was refused usually meant that it would be granted in the end. In regard to the proposed draft building bye-laws, the people in the Station felt that they were not getting a fair deal and Mr. Sinclair therefore proposed that the matter be deferred to the next meeting.

In seconding the proposal, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that the file pertaining to the draft bye-laws had been brought to him at 9 a. m., on the previous day and he had not had the time to more than glance through it.

The President said that the proposed Bye-laws had already been published for objections.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had met some of his colleagues who had told him that they had initialled and sent on the file to the next Municipal Commissioner for two reasons—the first being that had they not done so the peon would have been fined and secondly because they did not have time to go through it. Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that each Commissioner should be given at least one day to go through the file so as to compare the rules with those of the Madras Act. They had been preparing the rules for the last 1½ years and pressure being brought on them, had tried to hurry them through at the last minute. He thought that it would be better if they considered them properly as, if they looked through them, they might be able to effect more improvements. If the Commission had not had time to study the question it should be deferred.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the question had been before the Commission for over a year. It had been discussed by the Health Committee and the Standing Committee; the matter had come up before them and then the draft Bye-laws had been published for objections. The matter ought to have received the attention of every Municipal Commissioner. Now that they were at the tail end of the thing, to raise the point that nobody had had the time to go through the file etc., was not right. As regards the objection put forward by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Latheef said that the question had been before the Standing Committee and the Commission and if the members found that any additions or alterations should be made, they had had ample time for the purpose of effecting them. Mr. Latheef did not think that the question should be deferred for another month or two. Those who were interested and who thought that they had not had time to study the question could have expressed their views on paper. If each member wanted to keep a file for two or three days, it would cause considerable delay in the disposal of papers by the Municipal Commission. A clear case had not been made out for deferring the matter for another month. He did not think it would be an advisable move to defer the question. For the afore-mentioned reasons Mr. Abdul Latheef opposed the proposal to defer the matter..

Mr. Ekambaram said that they were all in agreement that the rules were important and necessary. The members of the Health Committee might have had the time to study the file but this could not be said of the other members of the Commission. If a Commissioner was a gentleman of leisure it might be possible for him to keep the file, go through it carefully and make notes. Nobody would be harmed if this question was deferred for one month. Mr. Ekambaram was of the opinion that Mr. Sinclair, being a technical man, would be able to give them some useful advice which would complete the rules and perfect them further.

Mr. DeSouza was of the opinion that the saying "Haste makes waste" applied to the case before them. If Mr. Sinclair said that he had certain suggestions to make, being a technical man, Mr. DeSouza thought that they should give him the opportunity to make those suggestions. One month would not make such a vast difference and that being so Mr. DeSouza supported the proposal that the question should be deferred.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that he was not in favour of deferring the matter for the reasons put forward by Mr. Sinclair and the supporters of his proposal. He had seen the file in question more than once as it had been circulated before. The reasons given, moreover, were not really arguments in favour of postponing the matter.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that the point with which they were concerned was whether they should defer the matter or not. Mr. Sinclair had said that it was a very important subject and that he wished to go through the file and make certain suggestions. Mr. Shariff did not think that any loss would occur if they did defer the matter. They could then request Mr. Sinclair to furnish them with his suggestions.

The President put Mr. Sinclair's proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolution :—Deferred to the next meeting.

(File No. 36 of 1939.)

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2. Amendment of Section 2 of Bye-law No. 19, Chapter III—in regard to the storage or transport of petroleum so as to conform to the quantities prescribed in H. E. the Crown Representative's Notification No. 160-I-B, dated the 18th May 1939.

Recommended.

Resolved that, in order to conform to the quantities prescribed in H. E. the Crown Representative's Notification No. 160-I-B, dated the 18th

May 1939, in regard to the storage and transport of petroleum, the following be substituted for Section 2 of Bye-law No. 19, Chapter III-petroleum—and that the amendment be published for objections:—

"2. The operation of this bye-law shall, and so far as it relates to the possession or transport of petroleum, be limited to the following quantities:—

I. In the case of dangerous petroleum to quantities of six gallons or less, not intended for sale and kept in securely stoppered receptacles of glass, stoneware or metal, not exceeding one quart in capacity in the case of receptacles of glass or stoneware and not exceeding five gallons in capacity in the case of receptacles of metal;

II. In the case of non-dangerous petroleum having its flashing-point below 150°F, to quantities not exceeding five hundred gallons, provided none of it is contained in a receptacle exceeding two hundred gallons in capacity;

III. In the case of non-dangerous petroleum having its flashing-point not below 150°F, but below 200°F, to quantities not exceeding ten thousand gallons not stored in the same installation or storage shed as other petroleum and exempt from license under the rules contained in Chapter V of the Petroleum Rules, 1937, as applied to the Civil and Military Station, of Bangalore.

Explanation.—All quantities in excess of these limits are subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act and the rules framed by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore under Section 9 of the Act."

(File No. 78 of 1939.)

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3. Amendment of Section 7 of Bye-law No. 4, Chapter II—Assessment and Collection—Octroi—to enable the Town Duty Superintendent to assess Octroi at current rates in cases where invoices produced appear to him to be incorrect.

Recommended.

The President said that they had had a case where the invoice had obviously been tampered with. Actually under the present law it might be possible to reject the invoice but it was not very clear. After reading the present Section 7 of Bye-law No. 4, Chapter II, the President said that the section said nothing about false invoices. It was therefore proposed to amend the section to enable the Town Duty Superintendent to assess

octroi at current rates in cases where the invoices produced appeared to him to be incorrect.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the word "incorrect" in the amendment might mean other than tampered with.

The President said that a person might get the shop-keeper from whom he bought the goods to give a false invoice.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that an invoice would mean a final statement of a fact. If a false invoice had been made out the Railway authorities, under their Act, would prosecute the offender. He was of the opinion that a check should be kept on the power given to the Town Duty Superintendent of assessing the value of goods for the purposes of levying octroi. He did not think that the Town Duty Superintendent would be able, on every occasion, to assess such value correctly.

The President replied that the Town Duty Superintendent had to do it. He was doing it in some cases already when there were no invoices.

Mr. Hanief said that a check should be kept on this power of the Town Duty Superintendent.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that the amendment was necessary in cases where two invoices of different value were given and one was made out for production before the Octroi staff. The suggested amendment was to prevent this sort of thing from happening.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he thought Mr. Mohamed Hanief's remarks related the discretion of the Town Duty Superintendent in assessing the value of goods. He might not always be able to give a correct valuation. He was sure though that the Municipal Commission would agree with him that the amendment proposed was necessary in view of the fact that in some cases invoices, quoting prices much less than what had actually been paid for certain goods, were produced. They should take steps to prevent people from getting away with such an offence, and he therefore thought that the power in question should be given to the Town Duty Superintendent.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that it was quite right that they should confer the suggested power on the Town Duty Superintendent as pointed out by Mr. Abdul Latheef. But there was a certain risk in leaving the assessment of the value of goods, for which invoices were not produced or, when produced, appeared to the Town Duty Superintendent to be incorrect, wholly to the discretion of that officer. He was speaking from personal experience as he had once been a victim of such a procedure. He had purchased a pen in Pondicherry for Rs. 1-8-0 and it had been assessed at Rs. 10 by the Octroi authorities. If the final orders in cases where goods had been assessed at the discretion of the Town Duty Superintendent vested in the President, it would be all right.

The President pointed out that the Town Duty Superintendent was a servant of the Municipal Commission and people who were not satisfied with the assessment made by him could appeal to the President.

Mr. DeSouza said that if the Town Duty Superintendent valued a certain article he would value it at current rates even though the invoice gave a much less value. When an invoice was produced the discretion was left to the Town Duty Superintendent to take it as correct or incorrect. A certain value might be quoted for an article and it would probably conform to current rates but it was left to the discretion of the Town Duty Superintendent to say whether or not it was correct. This, in Mr. DeSouza's opinion, was giving him too much rope. He therefore thought that his discretion should be controlled by the President. It should be for the President to say finally whether or not the articles had been assessed correctly. As such cases were not of every day occurrence the invoices relating to them could easily be produced before the President.

The President said that to produce an incorrect invoice was as good as producing none.

Mr. DeSouza again said that the power of deciding whether an invoice was correct or incorrect should vest in the President.

Mr. Ekambaram said that if a firm was closing down they sold their goods at nominal prices and these would vary from the market rates.

The President replied that the goods would be assessed on the current rates and the person concerned could then obtain a refund if the assessment was not in order.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the question of the exercise of the power in question by the Town Duty Superintendent had been raised at the Standing Committee Meeting. The observation had been made, correctly, that the Town Duty Superintendent was only a subordinate and that in every case the President, Municipal Commission, had the power to revise the decision of the Town Duty Superintendent. Mr. Sundaram Iyer was of the opinion that they were straying from the question. The main factor was the invoice. Correct invoices should be produced for goods but they knew what human nature was and had had experience of several cases where they had received incorrect invoices. When the Town Duty Superintendent thought that a particular article was undervalued he should have the power to say that the invoice was incorrect. Wherever octroi existed, the officer in charge saw to it that a proper invoice for goods purchased was produced and if it was not produced he should be allowed to assess the value of such goods at market rates. Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that a man who had daily dealings with the business of assessing the value of goods would be in a position to assess correctly. The proposed amendment was very desirable

and should have been put forward long ago. He did not think the discretion would be abused because the President had the power to go against the decision of the Town Duty Superintendent and therefore felt that the house should pass the amendment as proposed.

The President said that the Town Duty Superintendent was always under the control of the President, Municipal Commission, and ultimately of the Commission so that all his orders were subject to revision. Where octroi was concerned, once they allowed a person, producing an invoice for goods which had been undervalued, to get away there was no chance to get back the proper amount due to the Municipality afterwards. It was not a simple matter to prosecute a man producing a false invoice. With the proposed amendment there would be less tendency to produce an incorrect invoice as in an obvious case the Town Duty Superintendent would go against the invoice. The invoice was the 'prima facie' evidence of the goods purchased. In the opinion of the President the amendment of the Bye-law was certainly desirable and he did not think it would cause any harm as such cases were very rare. He put the question to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that, in order to enable the Town Duty Superintendent to assess Octroi at current rates in cases where the invoices produced appear to him to be incorrect the following amendment of Section 7 of Bye-law No. 4, Chapter II—Assessment and Collection—Octroi, be approved and be published for objections :—

Substitute the following for the second sentence in Section 7 :—
"Should he fail or refuse to produce the invoice, or should the invoice produced appear to the Superintendent to be incorrect, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the Superintendent at current rates and octroi levied accordingly."

The Section will then read as follows :—

"With a view to the appraisement of the value of the goods when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office. Should he fail or refuse to produce the invoice, or should the invoice produced appear to the Superintendent to be incorrect, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the Superintendent at current rates and octroi levied accordingly."

(File No. 62 of 1938).

H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

Civil BANGALORE Military And MUNICIPALITY. Station

No. 14.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday the 27th July 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S., ... (Present)

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB. .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Commissioner of Police.
„ Executive Engineer.	„ Residency Surgeon.
	„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss M. Webster.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	A. Rathan Singh, Esq.
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B.V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
„ V. Perumalswamy Naidu Garu.	
„ P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
„ V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar Avl.	
„ S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
„ N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
„ W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
„ T. M. Armugam Pillay Avl.	
C. F. De Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

Mr. R. Ry. C. N. Shunmugam Pillay, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 29th June 1939 for confirmation.

(b) Precis of the proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 29th June 1939 for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Mr. Sinclair's proposition that the Indian Gymkhana, Cox Town, be given water supply free of cost.

Recommended that a free allowance of 5,000 gallons per month be given.

The President said that this was a proposition from Mr. Sinclair to give a free water supply to the Indian Gymkhana in Cox Town. The Standing Committee had recommended a free allowance of 5,000 gallons per mensem.

Mr. Sinclair said that his proposition was that the Indian Gymkhana should be given a free supply of water altogether but he was very grateful that they had been given 5,000 gallons. He wished to suggest that the free allowance of 5,000 gallons be given to them from the date on which they had made their appeal or that steps should be taken to waive the previous charges due by the Indian Gymkhana to the Municipal Commission.

The President said that the Standing Committee had not stated from what date the free allowance should be given but they could take it as from the 1st April 1939.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the resolution concerning this item would be passed by the Municipal Commission that morning and to give the free supply from the 1st April 1939 was indeed a very generous gesture. He however, thought that they could not give the free allowance with retrospective effect, as it was likely to be objected to by the auditors. The free allowance might be given with effect from the date of resolution and as regards the question of waiving the previous charges the Indian Gymkhana might make an application to write them off.

Resolved that the Indian Gymkhana, Cox Town, be granted a free allowance of 5,000 gallons of water per month with effect from the date of the resolution, namely 27th July 1939.

(File No. 77 of 1939.)

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3. Consideration of the question of placing orders with the Mohamedan Orphanage and the R. B. A. N. M's Industrial School for certain articles of furniture required for Municipal Schools.

Tender received for articles other than those for which the above two institutions have quoted rates.

Recommended that the articles for which they were asked to quote be ordered either from Mohamedan Orphanage or R. B. A. N. M's Industrial School whichever has quoted the lower rates for each particular article.

.The President said that this question concerned the articles of furniture etc., required for the use of Municipal Schools, for which the Mohamedan Orphanage and R. B. A. N. M's Industrial School had been asked to quote rates. The Standing Committee had recommended to place orders for the articles with either of these institutions, whichever had quoted the lower rates. The amount was slightly more than what was tendered by the private tenderer whom they had not asked to tender.

Mr. Abdul Latheef was of the opinion that their orders should always be divided between these two institutions. They were deserving of help and therefore he thought that the orders should be equally distributed between them.

The President said that one institution had quoted lower rates for particular articles and they proposed giving the order for those articles to that institution and vice versa. For instance, the Mohamedan Orphanage had quoted Rs. 12 for teak-wood tables and the R. B. A. N. M's Industrial School Rs. 15 for the same item so they would place their order with the Mohamedan Orphanage. This institution would actually get the larger order as they had, on the whole, quoted lower rates than the Industrial School.

Mr. Narain Chetty enquired whether they could not ask the Industrial School to supply other articles.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the Standing Committee had agreed that all their requirements should come from these institutions.

The President said that they had asked these two institutions to quote for only certain articles.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they were under the impression that all their articles would come from the Mohamedan Orphanage or the Industrial School. He thought that that had been agreed to by the members of the Standing Committee.

The President said that they had asked these institutions to quote for certain articles which they usually got from them. For other articles they invited tenders, as the Mohamedan Orphanage and Industrial School could not supply everything and they also took a certain amount of time to execute orders.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if they were all articles of furniture there would be no difficulty. He had thought that all their requirements were to be met by these two institutions.

The President said that they did not know whether they could make other articles. They had sent them the whole list and they had said that they could supply only these particular articles. The President put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved :—

(1) that orders for the articles of furniture required for the use of Municipal Schools during 1939—40 be placed with the Mohamedan Orphanage and the R. B. A. N. M.'s Industrial School as detailed below :—

MOHAMEDAN ORPHANAGE.

Description of article.		Rate.
Teak-wood tables with one drawer	....	Rs. 12 2 0 each.
,, combined benches and desks (6')	....	,, 20 0 0 ,,
Map racks with five compartments	....	,, 2 8 0 ,,
Teak-wood combined benches and desks (4½')	...	,, 18 0 0 ,,
,, almirah with wooden shutters	....	,, 40 0 0 ,,
,, bug-proof armchair	....	,, 5 8 0 ,,
		(Order to be placed for half the number required).

Resolved that the compensation statement for Rs. 436-14-6 furnished by the Collector for acquiring land for extending the burial ground at Domlur be accepted. Cost to be met as detailed below :—

Rs. 70 from the Government contribution to that extent.

Rs. 366-14-6 from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 137 of 1938).

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6. Consideration of the following questions :—

(1) Conversion of 5 overhead goose-neck lights in Cox Town into slung lights at an estimated cost of Rs. 511.

(2) Conversion of the two lights on Mosque Road, one at the junction of Robertson and Mosque Roads and the other at the northern gate of Bethesda Church into slung lights at an estimated cost of Rs. 164.

Recommended.

Resolved :—

(1) that sanction be accorded to the conversion of 5 overhead goose-neck lights in Cox Town into slung lights at an estimated cost of Rs. 511.

(2) that sanction be accorded to the conversion of the two lights on Mosque Road, one at the junction of Robertson and Mosque Roads and the other at the northern gate of Bethesda Church into slung lights at an estimated cost of Rs. 164.

Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 80 of 1939.)

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7. Application for gratuity of Appasawmy Mudaliar, late peon, Pioneercherry Municipal School.

Recommended.

Screens with three plywood Rs. 14 0 0 each.

R. B. A. N. M.'s INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Blackboard with easel	....	Rs.	12	0	0 each.
Teakwood stools	....	„	2	8	0 „
Sitting planks	...	„	4	0	0 „
Low tables to suit sitting planks	...	„	7	8	0 „
Teakwood bug-proof armchair	...	„	5	8	0 „

(Order to be placed for half the number required).

(2) that the tender of Messrs. Hajee H. Abdul Gaffoor and Sons for the supply of articles other than those for which orders are to be placed with the two institutions as per list in the file, be accepted.

(File No. 48 of 1929).

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4. Consideration of the question of acquiring the strip of land lying between the Main Sewer and the drain in 'G' No. 8 Street, Ulsoor, for constructing a drain from that street to the Main Sewer.

Recommended.

Resolved that the strip of land lying between the main sewer and the drain in 'G' No. 8 Street, Ulsoor, be acquired for constructing a drain from that street to the Main Sewer.

(File No. 79 of 1939).

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5. Compensation statement for Rs. 436-14-6 for acquiring land for extending the burial ground at Domlur.

Recommended.

Resolved that Appasamy Mudaliar, late peon, Pioneercherry Municipal School, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 180 for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 81 of 1939.)

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8. Srimathi Rukmaniakka's application for the sale to her of the Municipal vacant land adjoining her premises No. 54, Veerannah's Garden, Cleveland Town.

Recommended at 6 annas per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land adjoining her premises No. 54, Veeranna's Garden, Cleveland Town, be sold to Srimathi Rukmaniakka at 6 annas per square foot.

(File No. 82 of 1939.)

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9. Estimate of Rs. 1,475 for constructing another block of 20 platforms in the land acquired for the purpose at Dhoby Ghat below Kensington Road.

Recommended: Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

The President explained that although the land on which it was proposed to construct another block of 20 platforms would be in the retained area after Retrocession, the dhobies of both the Cantonment and retroceded area would have a right to use the platforms.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,475 for constructing another block of 20 platforms in the land acquired for the purpose at Dhoby Ghat below Kensington Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 77 of 1935.)

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10. Estimate of Rs. 964 for altering the frontage, providing railing alround and constructing an additional room with latrine and tap in the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary at Quadrant.

Recommended to be included in next year's budget.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 964 for altering the frontage, providing railing alround and constructing an additional room with latrine and tap in the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary at Quadrant, be approved for inclusion in the budget for 1940—41.

(File No 83 of 1939).

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11. Estimate of Rs. 379 for levelling the ground and providing wire fencing on three sides of Jeenigunta on Dhoby Ghat Road, Ulsoor, for converting it into a park.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 379 for levelling the ground and providing wire fencing on three sides of Jeenigunta on Dhoby Ghat Road, Ulsoor, for converting it into a park be sanctioned. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

(File No. 40 of 1937).

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12. Estimate of Rs. 118 for repairing, and effecting improvements to the Cattle Shed on Palmgrove Road.

Recommended. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 118 for repairing and effecting improvements to the Cattle Shed on Palmgrove Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 84 of 1939).

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13. Estimate of Rs. 91 for connecting the washings of premises No. 2, New Koracherpollyam 'B' Street, with the Municipal underground sewer.

Recommended. Cost to be recovered from the party at not less than Rs. 2 per month.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 91 for connecting the washings of premises No. 2, New Koracherpollyam 'B' Street, with the Municipal underground sewer, be sanctioned. Cost to be recovered from the party at not less than Rs. 2 per month.

(File No. 85 of 1939).

———

14. Estimate of Rs. 47 for connecting the washings of premises No. 64 ' A ' No. 2 Street, with the Municipal underground sewer.

Recommended. Cost to be recovered at Rs. 2 per mensem.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 47 for connecting the washings of premises No. 64, 'A' No. 2 street, Blackpally, with the Municipal underground sewer, be sanctioned. Cost to be recovered from the party at Rs. 2 per mensem.

(File No. 86 of 1939).

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15. Consideration of the question of payment of rewards to employees of the Octroi Department for detection of offences and of making a provision in the budget for that purpose.

Recommended.

The President said that the following was the present procedure adopted in respect of the payment of rewards to the employees of the Octroi Department for detection of offences :—

(1) In the case of fines imposed by Courts half of the fines were given as rewards.

(2) In instances where cases were compounded half of the compounding fees were given.

(3) Where only the value of the confiscated goods was realised (for example, where the accused did not pay the fine) two-thirds of nettvalue, that is, after deducting all the expenses which included the duty also, were given.

The President said that this procedure required the approval of the Commission and thought that it was well worth carrying out in order to encourage the employees of the Town Duty Department.

Resolved :—

(1) that the payment of rewards in accordance with the standing order dated 21st September 1938, (amounting to Rs. 42-7-3) to the employees of the Town Duty Department

from 1937—38 up-to-date for detection of offences be approved.

(2) that, in future, payment of rewards on the scale now in force be sanctioned.

(File No. 87 of 1939).

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16. Periodical returns for June 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution :—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934),

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17. Accounts for May 1939 and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for April and May 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution :—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

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H. H. CARLESTON,

President,

Municipal Commission.

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Civil BANGALORE Military And MUNICIPALITY. Station

No. 15.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday the 31st August 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. .... (Present)

Vice-President.

MAHAMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB. ... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
,, Executive Engineer.	,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
	,, Inspector of Schools.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss M. Webster.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	Mr. A. Rathan Singh.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohammed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Armugam Pillay Avl.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Re-affirmation of the Commission's resolution dated the 29th June 1939 in respect of the amendment of Rule 14 (3) of Bye-law No. 3-A, Chapter II-Assessment and Collection-Tax on Dogs.

The President said that this was the question of re-affirming the Commission's resolution dated the 29th June 1939 in respect of the amendment to Rule 14 (3) of Bye-law No. 3-A, Chapter II—Assessment and Collection—Tax on Dogs—which had been published for objections. No objections had been received.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution dated the 29th June 1939, approving of the amendment of Rule 14 (3) of Bye-law No. 3-A, Chapter II-Assessment and Collection—Tax on Dogs—by the insertion of the words "before impounding" after the word 'obtained' in line 5, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation.

(File No. 59 of 1939.)

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2. Proposal of the Commissioner of Police, to make certain additions to Bye-law No. 21, Chapter III—Regulation of Traffic in Streets—with regard to sounding of motor horns etc.

Recommended that the following be inserted after Section 16 of Bye-law No. 21:—

"16 (a), No person shall sound any motor horn, bell or other warning apparatus except to avoid an accident".

Renumber the present Section 16(a) as Section 16(b).

The President said that in order to prevent the ceaseless noise of motor horns it was suggested that an addition should be made to Bye-law No. 21, Chapter III.

Mr. Sinclair said that he did not think that the proposed addition would be very suitable.

The President said that in time it would prove to be so.

Mr. Sinclair said that it would be better if they insisted on complete silence during a certain period of the day.

The President said that the proposed addition was all-inclusive.

Mr. Sinclair said that as the people in India had no road sense he did not see how they could do without motor horns. It was true that the Commisssioner of Police while driving Mr. Sinclair a few days back had not sounded his horn once, unlike the person who never practised what he preached! But he did not think such efficiency would be shown by all motorists. On South Parade there were about six or eight policemen on duty directing people to park their cars yet they never checked cyclists when they rode in the middle of the road or pedestrians from walking in the middle of the road. They were, however, very careful about motorists going round and parking their cars. The policemen who directed traffic were often in a more or less somnolent state and motorists had to wait unnecessarily till they aroused themselves sufficiently to give the required signals. Even so, with the advent of the roundabouts which removed the personal element supplied by the policemen, there was likely to be more danger at cross roads. Mr. Sinclair did not see how they could bring the proposed addition into effect without harm to the public and in his opinion it would not be a wise measure to stop the sounding of horns under the present circumstances.

The Commissioner of Police said that in view of what had been said by Mr. Sinclair, he thought it would be as well to make his suggestion clear. As regards the control of cycle and pedestrian traffic, he realised that the carelessness of pedestrians and cyclists was a curse in Bangalore but at the same time he wished to point out that the Police force was limited. Commissioners were aware that they had put up experimental roundabouts; the point about these was that they eliminated that personal element which Mr. Sinclair had commented upon. The roundabouts not only eliminated the point-men but did more than that, as every single roundabout relieved three men and one of the reasons for putting them up was to have men available, in time, to control the roads. This would not happen all at once. With the competent co-operation of the Executive Engineer, the

Commissioner of Police hoped that they would replace most of the point-men by roundabouts. As he had said the fallibility of humanity would give place to the mechanical efficiency of the roundabout and this in turn would give him men. They had concentrated on South Parade on teaching motorists to park their cars properly and they were picking it up quickly as the general public approved of the system of parking. In a week or two it would be possible to eliminate or to reduce the men who were controlling vehicles and put them on the job of controlling cyclists and pedestrians. Unfortunately the present crisis had caused a good many calls upon the resources of the Commissioner of Police and he had not been able to do as much as he would have wished. He hoped that he would soon have his men free again. The Commissioner of Police said it was his intention to have courtesy patrols out on the road to teach cyclists and pedestrians to keep on the side. Regarding the other point about the traffic men being asleep, there was absolutely nothing to compel motorists to pay any attention to a man who was not paying any attention to them. This was what he himself did, but at the same time it was essential that the motorsists should drive with proper care and attention. It was no excuse in law for a person to claim that because a policeman gave him a signal he therefore had an accident. The legal position was that the policeman, so far as he was able to do so, said that he might proceed, but "he might proceed with caution" was inferred. If that was understood the motorist would know what course of action he should take. The Commissioner of Police again stressed the fact that the motorist was responsible always. With reference to the addition he had proposed, the Commissioner of Police read out for the information of Commissioners the rule in force in the Madras Presidency and suggested that that might be adopted instead of his amendment. He had in fact, tried to find that particular rule for the Standing Committee but had not been able to put his hand on it. In the new Motor Vehicles Act which was to be introduced shortly there was a provision in Section 70 (2) (j) for rules to be made for prohibiting or restricting the use of signals at certain cross roads etc., and the principle of controlling noise had been recognised by the Government of India. It seemed to be the practice in this country for a motorist when approaching the cross roads to put his finger on the horn and hope for the best. When an accident occurred the first question asked in the police investigation was "Did you sound your horn?" It was taken for an automatic excuse for anything that might happen. They would never have road safety until they had abolished this attitude. It had been done in London and Europe where the horn was practically unknown during the day time and prohibited at night. The Commissioner of Police said that it was possible to drive with reasonable safety without the use of the horn. When a fellow staggered across the road it was then necessary to blow one's horn and the Commissioner of Police was in agreement with waking him up, but he was against a motorist approaching cross roads with his finger on the horn. He knew that some people would say that it would be dangerous at night to drive without the use of the horn but was safer really at that time because

Mr. Sinclair said that he did not think that the proposed addition would be very suitable.

The President said that in time it would prove to be so.

Mr. Sinclair said that it would be better if they insisted on complete silence during a certain period of the day.

The President said that the proposed addition was all-inclusive.

Mr. Sinclair said that as the people in India had no road sense he did not see how they could do without motor horns. It was true that the Commisssioner of Police while driving Mr. Sinclair a few days back had not sounded his horn once, unlike the person who never practised what he preached! But he did not think such efficiency would be shown by all motorists. On South Parade there were about six or eight policemen on duty directing people to park their cars yet they never checked cyclists when they rode in the middle of the road or pedestrians from walking in the middle of the road. They were, however, very careful about motorists going round and parking their cars. The policemen who directed traffic were often in a more or less somnolent state and motorists had to wait unnecessarily till they aroused themselves sufficiently to give the required signals. Even so, with the advent of the roundabouts which removed the personal element supplied by the policemen, there was likely to be more danger at cross roads. Mr. Sinclair did not see how they could bring the proposed addition into effect without harm to the public and in his opinion it would not be a wise measure to stop the sounding of horns under the present circumstances.

The Commissioner of Police said that in view of what had been said by Mr. Sinclair, he thought it would be as well to make his suggestion clear. As regards the control of cycle and pedestrian traffic, he realised that the carelessness of pedestrians and cyclists was a curse in Bangalore but at the same time he wished to point out that the Police force was limited. Commissioners were aware that they had put up experimental roundabouts; the point about these was that they eliminated that personal element which Mr. Sinclair had commented upon. The roundabouts not only eliminated the point-men but did more than that, as every single roundabout relieved three men and one of the reasons for putting them up was to have men available, in time, to control the roads. This would not happen all at once. With the competent co-operation of the Executive Engineer, the

motorists could see the lights of other vehicles and, of course, at night additional safety was required. It had been proved in Europe that the only way to ensure safe driving was to prevent the use of the horn taking the place of careful driving. The Commissioner of Police was willing to demonstrate at any time and to anyone that he could drive through Bangalore without using the horn. He would do everything he could to make his men teach manners to cyclists and pedestrians and was sure that he would be successful in doing so. He was all for safety first but that did not mean that motorists should disconnect their horns although it would not make for danger as had been proved in Europe where traffic was a thousand times greater than in India; it made the motorists, instead, drive carefully. The Commissioner of Police then moved the following amendment:—

> Substitute the words "for the purpose of ensuring safety in traffic" for the words 'to avoid an accident'.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried.

The President then put the proposal as amended to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the following be inserted after Section 16 of Bye-law No. 21, Chapter III—Regulation of traffic in streets—(the present Section 16 (a) being renumbered as Section 16 (b)) and that the proposal be published for objections :—

> "16 (a). No person shall sound any motor horn, bell or other warning apparatus except for the purpose of ensuring safety in traffic".

(File No. 102 of 1932).

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3. Proposal of the Commissioner of Police, to amend Rule 26 (c) of the Station Motor Vehicles Rules.

Recommended.

The President said that this was an amendment to the rule for motorists approaching an intersection of roads. He read out for the

information of Commissioners the rule as it stood at present and then what was proposed to be substituted for it.

Mr. DeSouza said that one defect was that there was likely to be confusion as to what was considered a main road and what a side road.

The Commissioner of Police said that the difference between a main road and a side road would disappear in the proposed amendment. It was impossible in a town of this kind to distinguish between a main road and a side road. They hoped to put notice boards up in time. The principle in coming out of a side road into a main road was that the motorist should consider himself stopped by a "Halt" sign. The rule in England was that any vehicle coming out from a side road stopped dead to see if the main road was clear and then proceeded. "Halt. Major road ahead" was an infallible sign and was the only safe rule for the driver. This was the policy which should be pursued. The Commissioner of Police hoped that they would be able to introduce these signs in Bangalore but they were rather expensive and so for the present they would have to manage the best way they could. They wished to amend the rule so that the driver would have to stop at an intersection of roads. So far as the proposed rule was concerned, there would be no question of main roads or side roads but it would be incumbent on every driver to stop at an intersection of roads.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the difficulty was that supposing a vehicle was coming out of a main road and another vehicle was entering the main road from a branch road, according to the proposed rule they had to give way to the traffic on the right.

The Commissioner of Police said that if Mr. Sundaram Iyer worked that out he would find that it did not occur very often.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if this rule became effective he was of the opinion that the man who was motoring on the main road would suffer by giving unnecessary preference to the man coming up from a branch road.

The Commissioner of Police said that the difficulty appeared to be as to who could say whether Cavalry Road or Infantry Road, for instance, was the main road, and so on. That was why he had said that they hoped to introduce signs in due course and in that case the objection would automatically disappear. Until that time, however, he thought that this amendment was the only solution. When a motorist driving

along came to an intersection of roads any vehicle coming from his left must stop for him. The danger was that the vehicle coming from the right had to cross the stream of traffic in the opposite direction. Traffic in Bangalore was not, however, so heavy. He hoped that in due course they would be able to indicate which were the main roads.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that Mr. Narain Chetty had submitted an objection to this proposal to the Automobile Association and Major Waters, the Secretary of the Association had also objected to the amendment. If the man coming from the right took a big curve there was the danger of swooping down on the man proceeding on the main road if he had stopped.

Mr. DeSouza said that he felt that the distinction between main road and side road should be sufficiently defined. He gave as an example Infantry and Central Roads. No one could say which of the two was the main road and which the side. As, however, the Commissioner of Police intended putting up signboards saying which was which Mr. DeSouza thought the amendment should come into force only at such time as the boards had been put up. The signboards were absolutely necessary.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the object of the Commissioner of Police was that both the man on the main road and the one approaching from a branch road should exercise caution in which case it was fitting that they should give him their support.

Mr. Ekambaram suggested that the matter might be deferred till the signboards had been put up.

The President said that the only difficulty was that they had already passed the amendment regarding the sounding of horns.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he was also of the opinion that the Commissioner of Police's object in putting up the amendment was that both persons, on the main and side roads, should exercise caution. He thought that the matter should be approved and given a trial. In the meantime the Commissioner of Police would try to put up the signboards. It would in any case be sometime before the rule would actually come into effect as it would have to be published for objections, the objections if any, considered, the rule re-affirmed after that and then submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation, all of which would take sometime.

The President said that the proposed new rule had adequate safeguards as it stated that a driver should drive slowly, so whether he was coming from the main road or the side road he would slacken his speed. At important intersections there was always to be found a constable or a round-about or a signboard, which gave directions for easier traffic control. It would take another month before the amendment was re-affirmed and by that time they would be able to erect signboards instructing motorists to stop when approaching a main road. The President put the amendment to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the following be substituted for the present Rule 26(c) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules 1927, and that the proposal be published for objections :—

"26(c). The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when approaching an intersection of roads, drive slowly, and shall, unless otherwise directed by a Police Officer in charge of the regulation of traffic, or by a notice board erected at or near such intersection of roads, give way to vehicles approaching from his right."

(File No. 91 of 1939).

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4. Proposal of the Commissioner of Police, to amend Rule 32(a) of the Station Motor Vehicles Rules.

Recommended.

Resolved that "Two and a half tons" be substituted for "Two tons" in Rule 32(a) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, and that the proposal be published for objections.

(File No. 92 of 1939).

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5. Consideration of the question of amending the Station Motor Vehicles Rules in regard to lamps on the lines of the Madras Rules.

Committee recommend substitution for existing Rules 16(a) and (b) of the Station Motor Vehicles Rules, rules proposed by the Commissioner of Police as modified by Committee.

The President said that this question was one of dimming lights. The present rules were rather antiquated and were hardly ever observed. He read out for the benefit of Commissioners the present rules. It was proposed by the Standing Committee that the Madras Rules with certain modifications should be adopted in place of the present rules.

The Commissioner of Police said that the proposed amendments merely followed the rules in Madras with one or two modifications which the Standing Committee had made. He had received one suggestion from the Station Staff Officer and that was to make it clear that it was not necessary for vehicles to keep their head-lamps on in recognized car parks. The Commissioner of Police said that this was more or less covered by one of the paragraphs in the proposed new rules but the Station Staff Officer had suggested that in the first line of the proposed Rule 16 the words "other than a recognized parking place" should be inserted after the words "public place". The Commissioner of Police moved an amendment accordingly as follows :—

> Insert the words "other than a recognized parking place" after the words "public place."

Mr. Mohamed Hanief seconded the amendment.

Continuing, the Commissioner of Police said that on the main proposition he had nothing special to say except that the amendments made it possible to insist on head-lamps being efficiently dimmed, otherwise the rules followed those in Madras which were based on the anticipation of the new Government of India Act.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the amendment was alright as far as motor vehicles were concerned, but he was of the opinion that some sort of covering should be placed over the lights of cycles.

The President said that these rules dealt only with motor vehicles.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer enquired whether cycles were not mentioned at all.

The President replied that no mention was made of them in the Motor Vehicles Act. He then put the amendment to the meeting and it was carried.

The Commission then approved the rules proposed by the Commissioner of Police with the above amendment.

Resolved that the following rules to be substituted for the present rules 16 (a) and (b) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, be approved and be published for objections :—

LIGHTS.

16. No person shall cause or suffer a motor vehicle to stand or be used in a public place other than a recognised parking place at night during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise or drive a motor vehicle when so used, unless it carries a lamp or lamps, kept lit and free from obstruction, in the manner specified below :—

LAMPS TO THE FRONT.

(1) Every motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle shall have attached to it two lamps (hereinafter known as head lamps) one on either side of the front of the vehicle. The head lamps shall show a white light to the front sufficiently powerful to illuminate the road for a reasonable distance ahead. Unless both the headlamps are capable of being dimmed without extinguishing either, the vehicle shall also have attached to it, one on either side so as to indicate the width of the vehicle, two less powerful lamps each showing a white light to the front and visible at a reasonable distance.

(2) The lamps specified in clause (1) shall be so fixed as to prevent their movement.

(3) Every motor cycle shall have attached to it one lamp exhibiting a white light to the front.

(4) When a side-car is attached to a motor cycle, such side-car shall bear a lamp showing a white light to the front of that side which is farthest from the cycle and so placed as to indicate the full width of the combination.

LAMPS TO THE REAR.

(5) Every motor vehicle shall have attached to the rear of it, either on the centre line or offside at least one lamp showing a red light to the rear and a white light in the direction of the rear number plate only, and so placed and so efficient as to illuminate such plate and to render easily distinguishable the number and letters on such plate from a reasonable distance.

If a trailer or trailers are attched to a vehicle, such lamp shall be attached in the like manner to the rear of the rearmost trailer.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES BEING TOWED.

(6) When a motor vehicle draws one or more other motor vehicles :—

(a) A lamp showing a red light to the rear shall be carried at the rear of the rearmost vehicle, and

(b) No lamp showing a white light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn.

LIGHTING OF TAXI-METER.

(7) In the case of a motor cab fitted with a taxi-meter, the vehicle shall have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taxi-meter.

DIMMING OF HEAD LAMPS.

16 (a.) When a motor vehicle is stationary in a public place, or is being driven in any public place, either the two head-lamps shall be efficiently dimmed, or if both these lamps are incapable of being dimmed without being extinguished, then the two less powerful lamps referred to in clause (1) of Rule 16 shall alone be used,

Provided that when a motor vehicle is parked at the side of any public place sufficiently illuminated, all the lights may be extinguished.

INTENSITY OF LIGHTS.

16 (b). No motor vehicle shall be driven with lights of such intensity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

USE OF RED AND WHITE LIGHTS.

16. (c) No lamp carried on a motor vehicle shall show a light other than white to the front or red to the rear. The front lamps of a motor vehicle and lamps carried for internal illumination of the vehicle or for illuminating a number plate, or taxi-meter, or for illuminating boards, plates or devices indicating the route or destination of the vehicle, shall be shielded in such a way as not to be directly visible from behind.

Provided that if a vehicle is fitted with mechanically controlled direction indicators, such indicators shall be illuminated, when used at night, by an amber light visible both from the front and from the rear.

(File No. 93 of 1939).

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6. Consideration of the objections and suggestions received regarding the proposed draft Building Bye-laws.

Recommended as now amended.

The President said that this question had come up for re-affirmation by the Commission. They had discussed it fairly fully at the last meeting and there were one or two new amendments proposed which had been set forth in the printed note circulated.

Mr. Sinclair said that the Standing Committee would remember that it had raised an objection when he had, at its last meeting, wished to add a few more points to the amendments as he had not considered them complete. He had been advised to submit a separate proposition, which he had done, but it had not been included in the agenda for the present meeting and he did not know what had become of it.

The President was of the opinion that Mr. Sinclair was under a misapprehension as to the procedure in cases of this kind. The correct procedure was that they passed the Bye-laws, published them for objections and if any objections were received they considered them. If, however, they wished to put in a new Bye-law at the time of considering the objections they had to pass it, publish it for objections and then consider the objections again. If any Commissioner wished to propose an additional bye-law he should let the President know what it was, move the proposition concerning it and it would then have to be considered by the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commission, after which it would be published for objections if it was approved. The President said that the proposition submitted by Mr. Sinclair did not propose any definite Bye-law.

Mr. Sinclair again said that he had submitted his proposition.

The President said that he had not been able to put it up at the present meeting as it would first have to be considered by the Standing Committee and the proposition had not been received in time. They were not considering additions but only objections made by the public.

Mr. Sinclair said that he wished to safeguard the interests of the people because the proposed bye-laws were not complete. He was supposed to be a member of the Sub-Committee, which had been suggested to frame the bye-laws, as was also Mr. Sundaram Iyer, but he had never once been consulted and subsequently the Bye-laws had been drafted, put up before the Municipal Commission, passed and then published for objections. He did not see the need for such indecent haste. The public were not satisfied with the present conditions and he wished to do the thing properly. At present sanctioning in some cases seemed to be obtained through back-doors and he was not in agreement with such a procedure but wished to put the whole matter on a straightforward basis.

The President said that Mr. Sinclair had made an insinuation regarding the administration of the Commission by alluding to the sanction obtained through back-doors and requested Mr. Sinclair to withdraw his remark.

Mr. Sinclair said that he would withdraw the remark and refer to it instead as " unaccountable sanctioning." He thought the best thing to do was for six or eight members to sit down, draft a complete set of Building Bye-laws and so put an end to all the talk as to why differences were made in various cases.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the question before the house was the affirmation of the Building Bye-laws. They had been before the Commission for 18 months and even more and had been gone into by the Health Committee, the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commission who had called for objections. In Mr. Latheef's opinion to raise any new points at this stage was not right. If a Commissioner had any further points to put forward he should do so by means of a definite proposition. Commissioners had had the file for a much longer time than was necessary and at this stage to say that preferences were shown and unaccountable sanction given were uncalled for remarks. When the proposition pertaining to the new Building Bye-laws had come up last time it had been pointed out that if any one had any suggestions to make he should submit them to the President. Irrespective of what had happened, the Commission would do well to pass the Bye-laws which had been pending for nearly two years. Any Commissioner who had further ideas or suggestions could put them forward by means of a proposition and they could then be incorporated.

The President said that since the last meeting the Standing Committee had recommended a few minor amendments to meet the suggestions made by the Southern Division Ratepayers Association to provide for a portico of reasonable dimensions being treated as open space for the purposes of Rule 12. He wished to point out that these particular Bye-laws restricted the power of the President because they laid down certain terms on which sanction could be given. If any one had any additions to propose later they would be considered. They could not consider additions when confirming the Bye-laws already published for objections.

Resolved that the Building Bye-laws published for objections in Notification No. 1659/39 dated the 10th May 1939, to be substituted for the present Bye-law No. 2, Chapter III—Buildings—be approved with the amendments detailed below and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

1. The heading " Bangalore Municipal Law-Sections 81, 83(1) and 137(1) (n) " to be put above Section 1 of the Bye-laws.

2. The following to be substituted for the original Section 8:—

" The height of the plinth shall, in the case of buildings which are to be built abutting a street, be not less than 1½ feet above the level of the said street, and in the case of buildings which are to be built away from a street, it shall not be below such height as may be fixed by the President."

3. Insert the word 'such' between the words 'no' and 'room' in Section 11(*b*).

4 Add the following proviso under Section 12 (3):

"Provided that a portico of reasonable dimensions may be treated as part of the open space for the purposes of these sub-rules."

5. Put the headline "Aerial Projections" above Section 14 in line with the first line of the section.

6. Substitute the following for the original Section 14:—

14. Aerial Projections. No person who builds, alters or adds to a building within the meaning of Section 83 of the Bangalore Municipal Law shall allow any part of his building temporary or permanent, to project aerially, beyond the limits of his site so as to make it encroach upon or overhang any Municipal road, or lane, or the margin thereof, or any other Municipal land.

7. Insert the head lines "Inspection" and "Septic Tanks" in line with the first line in Sections 17 and 18 respectively.

8. Insert the words "on soil certified as fit by and" between the words "constructed" and 'on' in Section 18.

9. Substitute the following for the original Section 20:—

20. Area of the site built upon. On all plots measuring 100 ft. × 100 ft. half the area may be built upon, on plots measuring more than 100 ft. × 100 ft. one-third and on smaller plots (no plots being less than 50 ft. × 40 ft.) up to two-thirds.

10. Delete Section 25 and renumber Sections 26 to 32 as Sections 25 to 31.

11. Substitute the following for the original Section 28:—

28. If it appears to the President, that any Bye-law relating to new buildings, has been contravened in any way, it will be

open to him to issue a notice in writing, requiring the owner of the building to set right the defect or to conform to the terms of the license granted to him within a reasonable time as specified in such a notice.

Such person shall, within the time specified in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof.

12. Substitute the following for the original Section 29:—

29. Notice of completion of building. Every person, who shall erect a building, shall within one month after the completion of such building, deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent, to the President, at his office, notice in writing of the completion of such building.

13. In Section 31 substitute "President, Municipal Commission" for "Municipality".

14. Substitute "Rs. 50" for "Rs. 200" in Section 32.

(File No. 36 of 1939).

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H. H. CARLESTON,

President,

Municipal Commission.

19—9—39.

Civil BANGALORE Military And MUNICIPALITY. Station

No. 16.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday the 31st August 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. .... (Present)

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB. .... (Present)

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
,, Executive Engineer.	,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
	,, Inspector of Schools.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss M. Webster.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	Mr. A. Rathan Singh.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B.V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalswamy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Armugam Pillay Avl.	
C. F. De Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. Shunmugam Pillay, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1 (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 27th July 1939 for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 27th July 1939 for approval.

Resolution :— (a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2 (a) Letter dated the 3rd August 1939 from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, enquiring if the Municipal Commission have any objection to its Public Analyst undertaking work for the Mercara Municipality on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per sample.

(b) Fixing fees to be charged under Section 14 of the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, for analysis by the Municipal Public Analyst of samples from private parties.

(c) Amendment of Rule 3 of the rules framed under the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, to provide for delegation by the President of his powers under Section 16 of the Law to the Health Officer and the Food Inspector.

(a) Recommended. (25% of fee to be paid to Public Analyst).

(b) Flat rate of Rs. 5 recommended for all samples (whole fee to be credited to Municipal funds.)

(c) Amendment of Rule 3 recommended as proposed.

Resolved :—

(a) That the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, be informed that the Commission agree to the Municipal Public Analyst undertaking work for the Mercara Municipality on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per sample.

(25% of fee to be paid to Public Analyst).

(b) That under the provisions of Section 14 (1) of the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, a flat rate of Rs. 5 per sample be fixed for analysis by the Municipal Public Analyst of samples from private parties.

(Whole fee to be credited to Municipal Funds).

(c) That in order to provide for delegation by the President of his powers under Section 16 of the Law to the Health Officer and the Food Inspector, Rule 3 of part II of the rules framed under the Law be amended as follows :—

Omit 'and' between 10 and 15 and add a 'comma' after 10 and "and 16" after 15.

(File No. 44 of 1934-Collection II).

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3. Residency Surgeon's proposal for sanction to incur an expenditure of Rs. 165 for sending Dr. John T. Mani, Medical Officer, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, as a delegate to the Tuberculosis Worker's Conference to be held in New Delhi in November 1939.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 165 for sending Dr. John T. Mani, Medical Officer, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, as a delegate to the Tuberculosis Workers Conference to be held in New Delhi in November 1939. Cost to be met from the allotment of Rs. 1,540 under "Other items Public Health (i) General (1) Medical relief (2) (a) Contingencies" at page 18 of the Budget.

(File No. 94 of 1939).

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4. Consideration of the offer made by Mr. Lambert, Director, Associated Advertising Agencies, Bangalore City, for the lease to him of the 17 Municipal Advertisement Boards at a flat rate of Rs. 5 for each.

Acceptance recommended on suitable conditions to be fixed by President.

The President said that this would bring in an income of Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 400 which was the present income as they had not been able to lease the boards regularly.

Resolved that the offer of Mr. Lambert, Director, Associated Advertising Agencies, Bangalore City, for the lease to him of the 17 Municipal Advertisement Boards at a flat rate of Rs. 5 for each, be accepted on suitable conditions to be fixed by the President.

(File No. 129 of 1932).

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5. Consideration of the question of constructing houses for thoties (Government) of Akkithimmanhally.

Construction of block of 4 tenements as per estimate for Rs. 1,000, to be let to the thoties at annas 12 per tenement, recommended.

Resolved that the construction of a block of 4 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 be approved; the tenements to be let to the thoties (Government) of Akkithimmanhally at 12 annas per tenement. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

(File No. 95 of 1939).

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6. Consideration of the question of the payment to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company of :—

(a) An enhanced rent of Rs. 20-6-0 per mensem for the space occupied by the Municipal Octroi staff in the Railway Parcels Office at the Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station.

(b) A rent of Rs. 10 per mensem for the space occupied by the Municipal Octroi Staff at the Gate Clerk's room at the Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station.

Recommended.

Resolved :—

(a) that payment of an enhanced rent of Rs. 20-6-0 per mensem for the space occupied by the Municipal Octroi Staff in the Railway Parcels Office at the Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station, be approved with effect from the 1st July 1939.

(b) that payment of a rent of Rs. 10 ~~per~~ mensem for the space occupied by the Municipal Octroi staff at the Gate Clerk's room at the Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station, be approved with effect from the 1st July 1939.

(File No. 102 of 1939).

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7. Consideration of the question of reducing the supervision charges in respect of the electric installation works at the Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, supervised by the Municipal Executive Engineer from Rs. 184 to Rs. 92.

Recommended.

Resolved that the supervision charges in respect of the electric installation works at the Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, supervised by the Municipal Executive Engineer, be reduced from Rs. 184 to Rs. 92.

(File No. 96 of 1939).

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8. Consideration of the question of sale to Mr. S. A. Wahab of the Municipal vacant land to the rear of premises No. 56, Mackan Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land to the rear of premises No. 56, Mackan Road, be sold to Mr. S. A. Wahab, at 4 annas per square foot.

(File No. 97 of 1939.)

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9. Application from the Nursing Superintendent, Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, for exemption from payment of the Municipal Entertainment tax in respect of the dance held in the Nurses quarters on the 7th August 1939 in aid of the Nurses Association of India.

Recommended.

Resolved that exemption from payment of Municipal Entertainment tax, applied for by the Nursing Superintendent, Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, be granted.

(File No. 88 of 1938).

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10. Mr. Hanumanthappa's application for permission to erect a water trough near Sathyanarayana Temple on Dhoby Ghat Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that permission be granted to Mr. Hanumanthappa to erect a water trough at his cost near Sathyanarayana Temple on Dhoby Ghat road; the trough to be of Municipal standard design and to be handed over to the Commission after completion.

(File No. 98 of 1939).

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11. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 119-8-0 for the purchase of Sreemathi Balamaniammal's land for connecting Rogers Road with Viviani Road.

Recommended (Surplus Account).

In putting this question to the house, the President explained that the proposal had been sanctioned in 1938. The cost would be met from the Surplus Account.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 119-8-0 for the purchase of Sreemathi Balamaniammal's land for connecting Rogers Road with Viviani Road. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

(File No. 1 of 1938).

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12. Plans and estimate of Rs. 57,653 for constructing Municipal Model Houses for the poor on Borebank Road.

Recommended for sanction.

Mr. Narain Chetty said that he could not make out whether provision had been made for bathing facilities in the proposed model houses.

The Executive Engineer said that they had made provision for bathing. Platforms were to be installed in the houses for the purpose.

Mr. Narain Chetty enquired if the bathing places would be covered.

The Executive Engineer replied in the negative.

Mr. Narain Chetty remarked that in that case, the tenants would have no privacy.

(b) That under the provisions of Section 14 (1) of the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, a flat rate of Rs. 5 per sample be fixed for analysis by the Municipal Public Analyst of samples from private parties.

(Whole fee to be credited to Municipal Funds).

(c) That in order to provide for delegation by the President of his powers under Section 16 of the Law to the Health Officer and the Food Inspector, Rule 3 of part II of the rules framed under the Law be amended as follows :—

Omit 'and' between 10 and 15 and add a 'comma' after 10 and "and 16" after 15.

(File No. 44 of 1934–Collection II).

---

3. Residency Surgeon's proposal for sanction to incur an expenditure of Rs. 165 for sending Dr. John T. Mani, Medical Officer, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, as a delegate to the Tuberculosis Worker's Conference to be held in New Delhi in November 1939.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 165 for sending Dr. John T. Mani, Medical Officer, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, as a delegate to the Tuberculosis Workers Conference to be held in New Delhi in November 1939. Cost to be met from the allotment of Rs. 1,540 under "Other items Public Health (i) General (1) Medical relief (2) (a) Contingencies" at page 18 of the Budget.

(File No. 94 of 1939).

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4. Consideration of the offer made by Mr. Lambert, Director, Associated Advertising Agencies, Bangalore City, for the lease to him of the 17 Municipal Advertisement Boards at a flat rate of Rs. 5 for each.

Acceptance recommended on suitable conditions to be fixed by President.

The President said that this would bring in an income of Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 400 which was the present income as they had not been able to lease the boards regularly.

The Executive Engineer said that they would have privacy since the bathing places would be enclosed by walls.

Resolved that the plans and estimate of Rs. 57,653 for constructing Municipal Model Houses for the poor on Borebank Road, be sanctioned.

(File No. 124 of 1930.)

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13. 42 estimates amounting to Rs. 33,165 for premixed Macadam surface dressing, resurfacing and Texaco emulsion dressing, and Texaco emulsion dressing 2nd coat, to roads in the Station during 1939—40.

Recommended for sanction.

Resolved that the 42 estimates amounting to Rs. 33,165 for premixed Macadam surface dressing, resurfacing and Texaco emulsion dressing and Texaco emulsion dressing 2nd coat, to roads in the Station during 1939—40, be sanctioned.

(File No. 62 of 1939.)

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14. (a) Estimate of Rs. 5,516 for constructing a building to accommodate the Puduparacherry Municipal Girls' School.

(b) Consideration of the question of payment of a rent of Rs. 25 per mensem to the purchaser of the building in which the school is at present located.

(a) Recommended.

(b) Payment of rent recommended.

(a) The President said that the cost of the building would be met from the Government grant of Rs. 3,467-8-0, obtained from the sale of the old building, the excess of Rs. 2,048-8-0 over that amount being met from the Surplus Account.

Resolved :—

(a) that the estimate of Rs. 5,516 for constructing a building to accommodate the Puduparacherry Municipal Girls' School, be sanctioned. Excess of Rs. 2,048-8-0 over the Government grant of Rs. 3,467-8-0 to be met from the Surplus Account.

(b) that sanction be accorded to the payment of a rent of Rs. 25 per mensem to the owner of the present building in which the school is located with effect from the 2nd August 1939. Cost to be met from the anticipated savings from the provision made for the Rathan Singh School in the Educational Budget for the current year.

(File No. 10 of 1931).

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15. Estimate of Rs. 2,260 for laying 6" and 4" in diameter stoneware pipe drain along Wood Street and Tate Lane, and connecting the same with the existing manhole in Castle Street.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 2,260 for laying 6" and 4" in diameter stoneware pipe drain along Wood Street and Tate Lane, and connecting the same with the existing manhole in Castle Street, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "1. Service Account—D. Public Health. Capital. Drainage (1) Sewage Scheme."

(File No. 99 of 1939).

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16. Estimate of Rs. 1,002 for laying a 7" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Butchers Street 'A' from 'M' No. 4 Street and connecting the same with the existing manhole on New Market Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,002 for laying a 7" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Butchers Street 'A' from 'M' No. 4 Street and connecting the same with the existing manhole on New Market Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "1. Service Account—D. Public Health. Capital. Drainage (1) Sewage Scheme."

(File No. 99 of 1939).

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17. Estimate of Rs. 856 for laying a 6" in diameter stoneware underground pipe sewer along the lane between Butchers Streets 'A' and 'B' from 'M' No. 4 Street and connecting the same with the existing manhole on New Market Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 856 for laying a 6" in diameter stoneware underground pipe sewer along the lane between Butchers Streets 'A' and 'B' from 'M' No. 4 Street and connecting the same with the existing manhole on New Market Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "1. Service account. D. Public Health. Capital-Drainage (1) Sewage Scheme."

(File No. 99 of 1939).

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18. Estimate of Rs. 880 for providing cast iron frames and covers in lieu of the existing stone slab covering over the inspection chambers in Standish Lee Road, Nos. 3 and 4 Squares, and South Road in Austin Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 880 for providing cast iron frames and covers in lieu of the existing stone slab covering over the inspection chambers in Standish Lee Road, Nos. 3 and 4 Squares, and South Road in Austin Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "1. Service Account. D. Public Health. Capital. Drainage (1) Sewage Scheme."

(File No. 99 of 1939).

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19. Revised estimate of Rs. 614 for constructing a temple at the sweepers' huts below Queen's Road and sanction to meet the excess of Rs. 53 over the amount of the original estimate from the Surplus Account.

Recommended.

Resolved that the revised estimate of Rs. 614 for constructing a temple at the sweepers' huts below Queen's Road, be sanctioned. Excess of Rs. 53 over the amount of the original estimate to be met from Surplus Account.

(File No. 76 of 1938).

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20. Estimate of Rs. 551 for providing 1" thick cement concrete flooring to the dwelling rooms in the Mohamedan Block (Nos. 319 to 328 and 349 to 358) of the Municipal Houses in Austin Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 551 for providing 1" thick cement concrete flooring to the dwelling rooms in the Mohamedan Block (Nos. 319 to 328 and 349 to 358) of the Municipal Houses in Austin Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from Rent from Settlements Account. Repairs to Buildings. Model Houses at Austin Town.

(File No. 99 of 1939).

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21. Estimate of Rs. 62 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 5, Milkman Village, 'A' Street, and connecting the same with the Municipal Sewer.

Recommended (to be recovered in 24 monthly instalments.)

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 62 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 5, Milkman Village 'A' Street and connecting the same with the Municipal Sewer, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from "Advances Recoverable" and recovered from the party in 24 monthly instalments.

(File No. 100 of 1939.)

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22. Estimate of Rs. 33 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 6, Latchmana Mudaliar Street and connecting the same with the Municipal sewer.

Recommended (to be recovered at Rs. 1-8-0 per month.)

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 33 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 6, Latchmana Mudaliar street and connecting the same with the Municipal sewer, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from "Advances Recoverable" and recovered from the party at Rs. 1-8-0 per month.

(File No. 101 of 1939).

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23. Tenders received for laying 10", 7" and 6" stoneware pipe drains along Richmond, Residency and Hayes roads and connecting the same with the existing manhole at the junction of Richmond road and Kingston street.

Acceptance of lowest tender recommended subject to contractors agreeing to repurchase shoring materials for 75% of cost allowed and to accept schedule rates less 5% for earthwork actuals.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Thangavelu & Sons, for the work in question, at 5% below estimate rates, be accepted subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that the contractors repurchase shoring materials for 75% of cost allowed by the Commission.

(2) that they accept Schedule rates less 5% for earthwork actuals.

(File No. 133 of 1938).

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24. Periodical returns for July 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934.)

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25. Accounts for June and July 1939 and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of the Revenue Department for those months.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

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26. Papers relating to the extension of service for one year from the 28th September 1939 granted by the Hon'ble the Resident to Mr. J. W. Edwin, Executive Engineer.

The President said that he had been asked by the Resident to make a short statement regarding this matter. The term of the present Executive Engineer would expire on the 28th September 1939 when he was due to retire on attaining the age of 55 years. He had recommended to the Hon'ble the Resident that the Executive Engineer should be given an extension of service for one year for several reasons. As Commissioners were aware they had several important schemes on hand, as for example the

on public grounds. A market which would contain such a product and such a smell should not be given any encouragement.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that this question had been before them for the last 5 or 6 years and they had come to the conclusion that they should build a Dry Fish market in the interests of the Station. On the northern side of the property they had acquired for the purpose there were some private shops and these shops should also be acquired and incorporated in the market and formed into one block. In his opinion it would not be satisfactory unless this was done.

The President said that they had provided for four wholesale shops and ten retail in the new market. There were more stalls in it than in the present fish market and not all of them were occupied.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff then moved the following amendment :—

"that the premises situated by the side and rear of the Old Bamboo Bazaar be also acquired as originally contemplated."

In seconding the amendment, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that at the back of the proposed new market there were houses in a dilapidated and insanitary condition. There had been a definite proposal to acquire the whole lot and construct the market. He did not think that this acquisition would cost much and it would be advantageous in that they would have one area entirely under their control. The original scheme was to acquire the whole block and have the Boty market and fish market together. It was certainly a good idea to spend a little more money and make it more sanitary. They had approved of the additional acquisition long ago but he did not know why it had not been proceeded with.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that Mr. Sundaram Iyer had found fault with the fish and he himself, no doubt, might not like the smell but it had been repeatedly pointed out that the conditions in the Boty Market were anything but pleasing and it was time that the attention of the authorities was called to them. In his opinion, it was very imminent and absolutely necessary that the Boty Market and the fish market should be placed together. Recently an official had visited the Boty market and his opinion also was that it was necessary that immediate attention should be given to this question.

Mr. Paezold said that his colleague, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu, had apparently forgotten that the Boty market was a private market belonging to the authorities of the Mosque. They had been at this question for the last seven or eight years and in Mr. Paezold's opinion they should not waste any more time but put the proposed work in hand as soon as possible.

They could ask the owners of the Boty market to dismantle some of the more dilapidated buildings but this would cause the Mohamedan community to be against them.

Mr. Sinclair said that the question of what return they would get from the market should be the first thing to be considered. One market had already turned out to be a "white elephant" and they did not want the performance repeated. In his opinion, before they put down their money for an additional market they should ascertain as to whether it was likely to turn out a success. In any case the Boty market was the dirtier of the two and so it was desirable that if any expenditure was to be incurred it should be incurred in order to make the Boty market more sanitary. In relation to the proposed new Dry Fish market, it was only fair that they should know what rent would be recovered in return for the capital spent.

Mr. DeSouza said that it had been proved that there was a necessity for the proposed Dry Fish market. It was a necessity in view of the fact that poor people who could not afford fresh fish had to obtain dry fish and it was their duty to cater for them. The question as to whether the Municipal Commission would gain by the act did not, or should not, enter into it.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that if there was to be a Dry Fish Market it should be situated in one place so that even if it did smell the smell would be in one place only. He did not see why the suggestion should be put forward now that more money should be spent on the Boty Market and less on the fish market. There had been proposals to make the people owning the Boty Market keep the property in good repairs and other proposals to remove the market altogether but they were helpless because it was private property. Mr. Sundaram Iyer, as a public representative and a ratepayer should remember that there was a large number of people in his division who ate dry fish whether or not he did himself. He should not bring his personal feelings into the question at all.

The President said that it was now being proposed that the premises situated by the side and the rear of the Old Bamboo Bazaar should also be acquired as originally contemplated.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it was now a question of spending even more money. They had already invested Rs. 10,000 on the project and before they spent any more they should see how many of the stalls would be taken before they commenced to buy more property. He did not see how they could suspend activities where the dry fish market was concerned until they had acquired the additional property as it was stated at the beginning of the discussion that the market was an urgent necessity. He was not in agreement that they should acquire further land at present. Since they stated that they wanted the fish market quickly they should get on with that

on public grounds. A market which would contain such a product and such a smell should not be given any encouragement.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that this question had been before them for the last 5 or 6 years and they had come to the conclusion that they should build a Dry Fish market in the interests of the Station. On the northern side of the property they had acquired for the purpose there were some private shops and these shops should also be acquired and incorporated in the market and formed into one block. In his opinion it would not be satisfactory unless this was done.

The President said that they had provided for four wholesale shops and ten retail in the new market. There were more stalls in it than in the present fish market and not all of them were occupied.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff then moved the following amendment :—

"that the premises situated by the side and rear of the Old Bamboo Bazaar be also acquired as originally contemplated."

In seconding the amendment, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that at the back of the proposed new market there were houses in a dilapidated and insanitary condition. There had been a definite proposal to acquire the whole lot and construct the market. He did not think that this acquisition would cost much and it would be advantageous in that they would have one area entirely under their control. The original scheme was to acquire the whole block and have the Boty market and fish market together. It was certainly a good idea to spend a little more money and make it more sanitary. They had approved of the additional acquisition long ago but he did not know why it had not been proceeded with.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that Mr. Sundaram Iyer had found fault with the fish and he himself, no doubt, might not like the smell but it had been repeatedly pointed out that the conditions in the Boty Market were anything but pleasing and it was time that the attention of the authorities was called to them. In his opinion, it was very imminent and absolutely necessary that the Boty Market and the fish market should be placed together. Recently an official had visited the Boty market and his opinion also was that it was necessary that immediate attention should be given to this question.

Mr. Paezold said that his colleague, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu, had apparently forgotten that the Boty market was a private market belonging to the authorities of the Mosque. They had been at this question for the last seven or eight years and in Mr. Paezold's opinion they should not waste any more time but put the proposed work in hand as soon as possible.

first and see how it turned out and later on a further acquisition might be carried out.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he was sure there had been an acquisition statement made out to the Collector in respect of the land and could not understand why it had been delayed. The original idea was to acquire the land in question and the buildings by the side. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's reason for opposing the further extension seemed to be that it would take time but in Mr. Latheef's opinion if they were improving the place and making it more sanitary they should do the job properly.

Mr. Paezold said that he quite agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Sundaram Iyer. They had been waiting for years to put this proposal into effect. Last year they had no money and this year this objection had come up. He thought that they should get on with the present plans and later on, if necessary, they could acquire the extra land. If they made the acquisition now all the plans would have to be altered.

The President said that the acquisition of this further land would cost something like Rs. 9,000. He did not think they were justified in spending too large a sum on a Dry Fish market although they were in need of some place to confine the objectionable shops. They could confine the dry fish market within the limits of the land they had already acquired. The present proposal required a small bit of extra land costing Rs. 250.

In view of the President's explanation that the additional acquisition would cost Rs. 9,000, Mr. Mahmood Shariff withdrew his amendment.

The President then put the estimate of Rs. 9,409 to the meeting and it was sanctioned.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 9,409 (including Rs. 250 for acquiring a small strip of land) for constructing a Dry Fish market in 'M' No. 1 Street be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 44 of 1933).

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28. Estimate of Rs. 1,241 for widening the northern portion of South Parade between the Globe Talkies and the premises of Messrs. Barton and Son , for the parking of cars.

Recommended.

The President said that this question had been started on a proposal from the Globe Talkies but it had been taken up by the Commissioner of

Police rather in the light of providing extra parking place for the public generally than for the Globe Talkies. The road would be widened in that particular locality so that cars might be parked at right angles instead of parallel to the road.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,241 for widening the northern portion of South Parade between the Globe Talkies and the premises of Messrs. Barton and Son, for the parking of cars, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "1. Service Account. D. Public Health. Capital—Drainage. 4. Construction of drains".

(File No. 89 of 1939.)

29. Letter dated the 18th August 1939 from the Secretary, the Tuberculosis Association of India, intimating that the Central Committee of the Association have awarded the Hassan Masud Suhrawardy Challenge Shield to the Station Municipality in appreciation of its anti-tuberculosis efforts during the year 1938.

The President said that he wished to inform Commissioners of the very good news that this Municipality had won the Challenge Shield for their efforts in anti-tuberculosis work. He read out for the information of the Commission the letter received from the Secretary of the Tuberculosis Association of India.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu wished to be allowed to congratulate the Health Officer and the Residency Surgeon on the splendid work they had done in connection with anti-Tuberculosis measures in the Station.

The papers were then recorded.

(File No. 90 of 1939).

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H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

Mr. Sinclair's interpellations dated the 15th August 1939—Excess water Deposits—placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 31st August 1939.

Interpellations.	Replies.
1. Is it a fact that the Municipal Commission's resolution of 1933 regarding Excess Water Deposits has been declared by the Additional Judge of the Hon'ble the Resident's Court to be illegal and its action in cutting off Mr. Webster's water supply for non-payment of the deposit as ultra vires ?	1, 2 and 3. Answers to these questions will be deferred until the next meeting as I have not yet seen a copy of the judgment, which has been applied for but has not yet been received.
2. Also that Mr. Webster has been awarded his costs of the suit, plus damages for cutting off the water supply ?	
3. Is it proposed to appeal to the P. C. against this decision ?	
4. (1) Did the President obtain legal advice before the resolution in question was passed ?	4. (1) No.
(2) or even after, in regard to its validity ?	(2) The then legal adviser of the Commission who was asked to furnish his opinion did not do so. In the meantime, Mr. Webster had filed the suit and subsequently the case was decided in favour of the Commission by the District Munsiff's Court and then by the First Appellate Court.

Interpellations.	Replies.
5. Was any legal opinion furnished to the President by any one and if so, by whom and to what effect ?	5. Yes, by the Southern Division Ratepayers Association to the effect that the levy of the deposits in respect of excess charges was illegal.
6. In face of the legal opinion furnished, was it not the duty of the President to see that the resolution was in order and effective ?	6. Ruled out of order under Rule 3 (1) (d) of the Interpellation Rules.
7. Who is responsible for the loss of the ratepayers' money in defending the suit in three successive Courts and how is it proposed to be recouped ?	7. Ruled out under Rule 3 (1) (c) (inferences.)
8. Is it a fact that the resolution was intended, and actually purported to apply, only in the case of occupiers of tenanted houses ?	8. Yes.
9. Have owners of houses been called upon to pay such deposits ? If so, on what authority ?	9. No.
10. Is it a fact that even owners were refused connections unless and until they paid the deposits ?	10. No.
11. (1) What is the number of occupiers of rented houses and of owners who have paid these deposits, and	11. (1) 3,300 occupiers of rented houses. No deposits have been demanded from or paid by owners.

Interpellations.	Replies.
(2) What are the amounts received from each separately ?	(2) The information cannot be furnished as it involves considerable clerical labour which is not warranted. It can be obtained from the register of deposits on account of excess water charges which is placed on the table
12. Is the principle involved in the decision in Mr. Webster's case not applicable in the case of the other depositors also and does the President propose to refund the deposits received from the other depositors in the Station? If not why not?	12. Vide answer to questions Nos. 1 to 3.
13. Is it not a fact that the commission is at the present moment holding on, free of interest, to the ratepayers' money obtained illegally and under threats of either not giving the connection asked for or cutting it off, where it existed ?	13. Ruled out under Rule 3 (1) (c) (inferences and arguments).
14. (1) Have any similar deposits been demanded and received since the ruling given by the Additional Judge of the Hon'ble the Resident's Court ?	14. (1) Yes.
(2) If so, from how many parties and what amount has been collected ?	(2) From 46 persons. A sum of Rs. 107-12-0 has been collected.

Interpellations.	Replies.
15. (1) On what authority were these demands made?	15. (1) On the authority of the Commission's resolution referred to above.
(2) Is the action of the Commission in demanding such deposits, in spite of the decision arrived at, not contrary to the Court's decision?	(2) Vide answer to questions Nos. 1 to 3.

(File No. 88 of 1935).

H. H. CARLESTON,
President, Municipal Commission.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION MUNICIPALITY.

BANGALORE

No. 17.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 28th September 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. ... (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
,, Residency Surgeon.	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss M. Webster.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. A. E. Hutchins.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	,, M. Shaik Dawood.
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	,, Mohamed Hanief.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu	
,, W. Ekambarm, Avl.	
,, T. M. Armugam Pillay Avl.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SUNMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Re-affirmation of the Commission's Resolution No. 2 dated the 27th July 1939 in respect of the amendment of Section 2 of Bye-law No. 19, Chapter III, in regard to the storage or transport of petroleum.

Resolved that the Commission's Resolution No. 2 dated the 27th July 1939 approving of the following amendment of Section 2 of Bye-law No. 19, Chapter III, in regard to the storage or transport of petroleum, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation.

Substitute the following for Section 2 of Bye-law No. 19, Chapter III:—

2. The operation of this bye-law shall and so far as it relates to the possession or transport of petroleum, be limited to the following quantities:—

I. In the case of dangerous petroleum to quantities of six gallons or less, not intended for sale and kept in securely stoppered receptacles of glass, stoneware or metal, not exceeding one quart in capacity in the case of receptacles of glass or stoneware and not exceeding five gallons in capacity in the case of receptacles of metal;

II. In the case of non-dangerous petroleum having its flashing point below 150°F, to quantities not exceeding five hundred gallons, provided none of it is contained in a receptacle exceeding two hundred gallons in capacity;

III. In the case of non-dangerous petroleum having its flashing point not below 150°F, but below 200°F, to quantities not exceeding ten thousand gallons not stored in the same installation or storage shed as other petroleum and exempt from license under the rules contained in Chapter V of the Petroleum Rules, 1937, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Explanation:—All quantities in excess of these limits are subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act and the rules framed by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore under Section 9 of the Act."

(File No. 78 of 1939.)

2. Re-affirmation of the Commission's Resolution No. 3, dated the 27th July 1939 in respect of the amendment of Section 7 of Bye-law No. 4, Chapter II, in regard to the assessment of Octroi.

Resolved that the Commission's Resolution No. 3 dated the 27th July 1939 approving of the following amendment of Section 7 of Bye-law No. 4 Chapter II in regard to the assessment of Octroi, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

Substitute the following for the second sentence in Section 7 :—

"Should he fail or refuse to produce the invoice, or should the invoice produced appear to the Superintendent to be incorrect, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the Superintendent at current rates and Octroi levied accordingly."

Section 7 will then read as follows :—

"With a view to the appraisement of the value of the goods when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office. Should he fail or refuse to produce the invoice, or should the invoice produced appear to the Superintendent to be incorrect, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the Superintendent at current rates and Octroi levied accordingly."

(File No. 62 of 1938.)

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3. Mr. W. Ekambaram's proposition to reduce the tax on bicycles and tricycles from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per annum.

Not recommended.

The President said that this was a proposition from Mr. Ekambaram to reduce the tax on bicycles and tricycles from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per annum and to collect the same at Re. 1 per half year. It had not been recommended by the Standing Committee. The President then called upon Mr. Ekambaram to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Ekambaram said that it was to the effect that the annual tax levied on bicycles and tricycles be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 and that it be collected at Re. 1 per half year. The proposition

had been discussed more than once ; twice before it had been lost, the third time it had been passed by the majority but unfortunately the note put up by the then President had not secured for it the sanction of the Resident. From the figures in the file it would be seen that their income from the tax on bicycles and tricycles for the year 1938--39 amounted to Rs. 18,697. In comparison, for the year 1939—40 they had already realised Rs. 16,065 on Rs. 2,675 annual and Rs. 5,360 half yearly licenses and anticipated a further realisation of Rs. 8,000 by March 1940 as far as half-yearly licenses were concerned. The proposed reduction by Re. 1 in the tax on bicycles and tricycles would cause a deficit of Rs. 8,000. Mr. Ekambaram's submission was that, considering the fact that cycles were a necessity to poor men who found it very difficult to earn a living and also the facts that the roads were not so much damaged by cycle as by other traffic, it was not fair that they should levy so high a tax as Rs. 3 per annum. Some Municipalities had done away with the tax altogether while others had reduced the tax to a nominal amount. Mr. Ekambaram said that considering that this was an important question and would invite a lot of discussion both for and against it, he would refrain from speaking further and conclude with the hope that the members would be pleased to pass this resolution and that the President would recommend it strongly to the Hon'ble the Resident.

Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the proposition.

In supporting the proposition, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that in the whole of Southern India, Bangalore was the place with the largest number of cycles and comparatively speaking Bangalore was a poor place. Cycling was the chief means of conveyance of the poor man, especially as the Station was not fortunate enough to possess a very efficient bus service or other means of communication. The distance from the City to the Cantonment was from 4 to 5 miles and many working men in the Cantonment had no option but to go cycling to their work in the City. Many of them earned Rs. 30 per mensem, which worked out to Re. 1 per day and it must be remembered that most of them had families to support. They had been trying to bring about this reduction from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 for the last three years but unfortunately some members of the Commission and also the executive had not been able to see eye-to-eye with them. The time had now come when this reduction had become an absolute necessity. With the advent of war, where they had before spent Re. 1 on the bare necessities of life they now had to spend Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 and this made it imperative that they should reduce the tax in question. Some of the other Municipalities in British India and elsewhere had seen that this was a very just measure and had reduced their tax on cycles; of this fact Madras could be taken as a special instance and there was no reason why they should not follow their example. As had been pointed out by Mr. Ekambaram, the loss would only be Rs. 8,000 and considering the good done to the poor they should face this

loss and make it up by some other means. In conclusion, Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu strongly recommended that this measure be passed and thus relief given to the poor people of the Station.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that be regretted very much that he had to oppose the proposition because the arguments put forward by the mover and his supporter were not convincing enough. This question had been tackled more than once in the past and details had been looked into. Considering that the loss would amount to Rs. 8,000 it was to be wondered whether the reduction of the cycle tax from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 would relieve the burden of the poor as had been pointed out. The question had been discussed thread-bare in the past and it had been seen that the reduction of Re. 1 would not to such an extent help the owners of cycles as it would help shop-keepers with cycles for hire. These shop-keepers earned from Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 a month on a cycle and it was to be questioned whether 4 annas a month would be such a burden to them or even to the poorer classes. Most of the cycles used by servants were paid for by their masters. Mr. Latheef did not think that they should reduce the tax at this stage especially as the loss involved by such an act would be Rs. 8,000 and they were not in a position to lose this amount with so many important schemes on hand and others standing by for lack of funds. Then, too, there was the question of reciprocity between the City and the Cantonment. In the City Rs. 3 was the license fee payable yearly and Rs. 1-8-0 half yearly. They should do their best as far as possible to work on similar lines as the City Municipality as the latter would suffer considerable inconvenience by any reduction on the part of the Station Municipality. He was not sure whether the proposition had been put forward in order to give relief to the poor or by way of election tactics. The members in favour of the proposition knew that but for the sale of some pipes their water budget would have been deficit; they knew also that Government had refused them grants for the building of schools and the running of schools. Mr. Latheef thought it was unfortunate that this proposition had come just at the end of the year. He was of the opinion that it should be moved again at the beginning of the next year if the mover thought it was a measure for the relief of the poor. Mr. Latheef remarked that the very members who were eager for this proposition to be passed in order to give relief to the poor, were themselves living on the Government. There had been many genuine propositions put forward to help the poor in the Station but they had been turned down on account of financial stringency and a special example of this was the proposition to increase the free allowance of water but Mr. Latheef was sure that every member could see for himself whether the proposition before the house had been put forward in order to relieve the poor or to help a few to gain their own ends. They had on hand the sewage scheme and the erection of some schools and the money could very usefully be spent on these two items and should not be thrown away at the fancy of a few. Every Commissioner who knew what this measure would mean should oppose it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that at the outset the President had said that the Standing Committee had not recommended the proposition. He had told the President at the Standing Committee meeting that he should not use both his hands for voting against it. As a member of a Committee formed of a representative institution he had submitted to the President that he should leave it to the elected representatives to decide whether this proposition was good or not but he had decided otherwise. They had had at least two debates on this question in the past and had also had the benefit of perusing the letter forwarded by the President to the local Government. Mr. Sundaram Iyer would like Commissioners to understand whether this measure was going to relieve the poor man's burden or not. However they might try to twist and turn they should consider the proposition from the point of view of the poor. It had been suggested that those who used cycles earned an average income of Rs. 30 per mensem. He did not think that, even if such were the case, they would find the present tax easy to pay. He would go so far as to say that a person earning Rs. 50 per mensem would find it difficult to pay the cycle tax and it was known that the cycle was a necessary conveyance to such people and those employed in menial occupations. Another point urged was that the masters paid for the cycles used by their servants. Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished that such masters would multiply but they were confined to a few very rich people of the European and Anglo-Indian community. If a firm purchased a cycle it purchased the license also but if one of its servants purchased the cycle the firm would not then come forward to pay for the license. It was absolutely impossible to expect an ordinary master to put up the money for the license of his servant's bike. Speaking of cycle hirers, there had been great competition and this had reduced the rate of hire. There was a time when the cycle hirer used to get 2 annas per hour on a cycle but now he got only 6 pies. If he managed to save a little money he invested it in a few more cycles and it was very hard to expect him to pay such a large tax on these cycles. It was no use to shut their eyes and say that the tax was very small. The point was that they were not recovering 4 annas or so every month but a lump sum of Rs. 3 once a year and this was where the difficulty lay, as it made a lot of difference. No progress had been made towards prosperity and now that war had been declared imports and exports were becoming more expensive, in fact, everything was more expensive and so it had become an absolute necessity to reduce the cycle tax. One or two people could very well afford to pay it but that was not the question. One of the arguments put forward against the proposition was the question of reciprocity between the Cantonment and the City and that if they reduced the tax they would be inconveniencing members of the City Council. In Mr. Sundaram Iyer's opinion this should not be taken into account. If they believed that they were doing right by reducing the tax they should reduce it. When the City Council brought into effect the system of half-yearly licenses they did not consider the Station Municipality, nor did they shed tears over its finances. Therefore the Station should now do what it thought right. Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that his learned friend,

Mr Abdul Latheef, would avoid bringing in his personal feelings and keep the debate at a very high level but he had been disappointed as Mr. Latheef had expressed the opinion that this proposition was in the nature of election tactics. Mr. Sundaram Iyer did not understand how this could be so as the question had commenced before 1936 and not now as some of Mr. Latheef's propositions had commenced. It was not worthy of Mr. Latheef as a City Father to cast aspersions, and as such his remarks were not worthy of notice by any of the members present. One of Mr. Latheef's observations had been that the very members who wanted this reduction in the cycle tax were living on the Government themselves. Mr. Sundaram Iyer put the question to the house as to who or what the Government was. Continuing, he said that the Government was the servant of the people as could be seen from the fact that when Government wrote letters they always ended "I remain, your most obedient servant". The Government was nothing by itself but stood by the people and it was instituted to levy such taxes on people who were able to pay and to see that they would not be a burden on the poor. Mr. Sundaram Iyer submitted that the cycle tax, which was a burden on the poor, was an immoral tax and there were Governments who were courageous enough to give up crores and crores of rupees by abolishing such immoral taxes. This Municipality should follow their example. They should not make it their principle to levy heavy taxes on the poor man simply because the poor man was ass enough to bear their taxation. If they found that they were giving some relief to the poor they should say to themselves "All right, we are prepared to lose some of our revenue". With regard to their budgetary position, Mr. Sundaram Iyer did not know why Mr. Abdul Latheef should refer to it as bad. He disliked such gloomy talk, which was in any case uncalled for as there was an increase in their figures which could be seen from the Surplus Account in the Budget estimate. That their finances were not going to be affected to such an extent by a reduction in the cycle tax of Re. 1 could be seen from the fact that there were still 8 000 cycles to be registered. The last time the Commission had accepted the reduction of cycle tax they stood to lose Rs. 6,000 and one of the reasons for more cycles not being registered was because the poor man could not afford to register his cycle. Then they had brought in a measure which gave the Municipal Commission the power to seize cycles which had not been registered, thus forcing people to register their cycles. Mr. Sundarm Iyer's submission was that from the statistics it could be seen how the registration had increased and if they had more cycles for registration next year the so-called loss would not be a loss at all. Mr. Abdul Latheef had said that this proposition had been supported by some gentlemen who wanted to prolong the life of the present Commission. Mr. Sundaram Iyer suggested that such allegations should be omitted and that instead they should have a calm talk about this question. The tax had become a burden through circumstances over which they had no control and if other members felt, as he did, that the average income of an Indian was very low and that it would be hard for him to pay the present tax they should pass the resolution

before them. If the Executive felt that it was not right to recommend that this resolution should come into force, that was their responsibility.

The President said that he thought they had had a fairly full discussion on the proposal. The suggestion in the last portion of Mr. Sundaram Iyer's remarks rather indicated that he expected the Commission to pass the resolution and the Executive to oppose it and thus the Resident not to confirm it which would rather be the action of an irresponsible body. In the President's opinion they should be very careful in their own finances and especially in the middle of a financial year it was not reasonable to bring forward a proposition to reduce a tax on which they had based their calculations.

Mr. Ekambaram said that they could bring the reduced tax into effect from the next year.

Continuing, the President said that the tax in the City was Rs. 3. and in some places, as in Madura, it was Rs. 4. In Trichinopoly it was Rs. 3-6-0 and Coimbatore levied a tax of Rs. 4. The tax in Madras might be less but Madras had other sources of income which they had not. From the number of cycles registered it would not appear to anyone that the tax was so oppressive as to reduce the number, whereas, in fact, cycles were almost as numerous as the mosquitoes in some parts of the town and equally annoying. The present tax amounted to 4 annas per month and this generous proposition would put 1 anna 4 pies in the pockets of the poor and lose the Commission Rs. 600 a month. In view of this, the President thought it was hardly a reasonable proposition. As Mr. Abdul Latheef had pointed out, they had many schemes on hand, such as the sewage scheme, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the erection of many school buildings. There were lots of children clamouring for schools and the Commission had not sufficient buildings or staff. If they gave away some of their taxation, against which there had been no public protest, they would not be quite fair to the rising generation or to the other people of the town who expected them to levy taxes for Municipal purposes and provide amenities. The President expressed the opinion that Commissioners should think this matter over carefully before making any popular but ill-advised decision to reduce the cycle tax.

Mr. DeSouza suggested that the mover be asked to withdraw the proposition temporarily as it was to come into effect only in April of the next year and therefore there was no necessity to move it at this juncture.

Mr. Ekambaram said that they were not sure what their position would be next year. It was better to discuss it now and pass or reject it. Last time when the resolution was passed the reduction in income would have been Rs. 6,000. At present the decrease was more than made up and

they had a chance of income from an increased number of cycles being registered.

The President enquired of Mr. Ekambaram whether he wished his proposition to read " from the next financial year."

Mr. Ekambaram replied in the affirmative.

The President then said that it was proposed by Mr. Ekambaram seconded by Mr. Narayana Chetty that the tax on bicycles and tricycles be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per annum as from the 1st April 1940 and that the sum of Rs. 2 be collected half-yearly as from that date. He put the proposition to the meeting and declared that it was lost by 12 voting for and 13 against it.

Mr. Sundarm Iyer demanded a poll and Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the motion. A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the Proposition.	Against the proposition.
Mr. W. Sinclair.	The President.
,, F. D. Mootham	,, Commissioner of Police.
,, Mahmood Shariff.	,, Residency Surgeon.
,, Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
,, B. V. Purushotham Naidu.	,. Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.	,, Inspector of Schools.
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodaliar.	,, Executive Engineer.
,, S. Sundaram Iyer.	Mr. R. E. Paezold.
., N. Narayana Chetty.	,, M. Abdul Latheef.
,, W. Ekambaram.	,, V. K. Obeidullah.
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay.	,, V. Perumalswamy Naidu.
,, A. Rathan Singh.	,, C. F. De Souza.
	,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

Proposition lost.

(File No. 185 of 1937.)

H. H. Carleston,
President,
Municipal Commission.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION MUNICIPALITY.

BANGALORE

No. 18.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8½ A.M., on Thursday, the 28th September 1929.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S., ... (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB. .. (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
,, Residency Surgeon.	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Miss M. Webster
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. A. E. Hutchins.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	,, M. Shaik Dawood.
Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.	,, Mohamed Hanief.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
V. K. Obeidulla Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachalam Mudaliar Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram Avl.	
,, T. M. Armugam Pillay Avl.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
A. Rathan Singh, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 31st August 1939 for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the special and ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 31st August 1939 for approval.

Resolution—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1939).

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2. Mr. M. Abdul Latheef's proposition to request the Hon'ble the Resident to amend clause (d) of Rule 5 and clause (d) (i) of Rule 7 of the Election Rules.

Recommend.

The President said that the proposal was that certain words should be inserted in clause (d) of Rule 5 and clause (d) (i) of Rule 7 of the election rules in order to enfranchise persons who were the sole administrators, etc., in addition to those who paid taxes in their own right.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the proposition had been put up in order to bring the Election Rules into line with those existing in the majority of Municipalities, such as Madras and other places, which followed the proposed practice. He was of the opinion that trustees of mosques and temples, etc., should be given the option to vote for or be elected as Municipal Commissioners.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that even if Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition had been recommended by the Standing Committee it had still to be moved and seconded before they discussed it.

The President said that they had adopted the proposal at the Standing Committee meeting.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if the Standing Committee had recommended it, it did not become passed.

Mr. Abdul Latheef moved the proposition and Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait seconded it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he opposed the proposition as he could understand neither the urgency for it nor the policy underlying such an amendment. If it was a question of enfranchising more people or giving power to vote and stand for election to a certain section of people they had to look at it from a general point of view. The proposed addition only affected a certain section of people and no mention was made of so many other people. If the amendment was not going to affect the present elections he did not see why the proposition should be put up at the end of the term of the present Commission. He wished to know if such guardians, trustees or administrators had submitted any objections and who was going to be affected so urgently by the proposed amendment. With retrocession pending he did not see the need to take up the business of legislation and suddenly come forward with the rights of guardians and trustees. In any case the Election Rules were rather ancient and they should be done away with and an entirely new set drafted. He really did not understand the urgency of this proposition but would confine himself to saying that they could not find any adequate reasons for them to request the Hon'ble the Resident to give it his sanction. Mr. Sundaram Iyer was sure that all sorts of difficulties would arise from the sanction of such an amendment and therefore thought that no support should be given to the proposition. He would suggest that the proposition be deferred until April 1940 for the reasons he had previously stated. There was no urgency about the amendment and they would have time to consider it. They would also know then what would happen after retrocession. He explained that when he said "they" he meant of course those on the Commission next year. Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that it served no purpose to pass the proposed amendments to the Election Rules at that juncture. Mr. Sundaram Iyer moved the following amendment:—

"That the consideration of Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition to request the Hon'ble the Resident to amend clause (d) of Rule 5 and clause (d) (i) of Rule 7 of the Election Rules be deferred to the month of April 1940."

In seconding Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amendment, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that it would certainly be much better to defer the proposition though he would not refer to the reasons for putting the proposition up as in the nature of election tactics. He would give Mr. Abdul Latheef the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff opposed the amendment, saying that Mr. Sundaram Iyer had been present at the Standing Committee meeting when the proposition had been discussed and the majority had come to the conclusion that it was a wholesome measure and had therefore recommended

it. Madras was following the proposed practice as were other Municipalities. He did not think it right that Mr. Sundaram Iyer should now put forward the argument that the Act was an old one and should be scrapped. In his opinion it was a very wholesome measure on account of the fact that there was no provision for the persons in charge of temples and mosques etc., who paid taxes on their behalf, to vote for or stand for election as Municipal Commissioners.

The President said that in any case the proposed addition would not affect the present elections.

Mr. Mahomood Shariff said that even so he thought it was a very wholesome measure.

The President then said that it had been proposed by Mr. Sundaram Iyer and seconded by Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu that consideration of Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition should be deferred until April 1940. He put Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amendment to the meeting and it was lost. He then put Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition to the meeting and it was carried by 10 votes to 8.

Resolved that the Commission recommend to the Hon'ble the Resident to be pleased to amend clause (d) of Rule 5 and clause (d) (i) of Rule 7 of the Election Rules relating to qualifications of a person for election as a Municipal Commissioner and to vote respectively by the insertion of the following after the words "on his own behalf" in clause (d) of Rule 5 and after the words 'in his own right' in clause (d) (i) of Rule 7 :—

Clause (d) of Rule 5.

"or being the sole administrator as guardian or trustee (not being the Administrator General or Official Trustee)."

Clause (d) (i) of Rule 7.

"or sole administrator as guardian or trustee (not being the Administrator General or Official Trustee)."

(File No. 106 of 1939.)

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3. Amendments to certain sections of the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937.

Recommended.

The President said that he wished to defer this item until the next meeting as he wished to consider it further before placing it before the Commission for discussion.

Resolution.—Deferred to the next meeting.

(File No. 44 of 1934.)

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4. Proposal to close down sewage irrigation in Block III.

President moves and Standing Cimmittee recommends that :—

In supersession of previous resolutions on the subject, the bad cases of sewage irrigation (as selected from time to time by the President) in all 3 blocks should be closed down immediately and non-objectionable cases left until a sewage disposal scheme is in operation.

The President read out for the benefit of those Municipal Commissioners who had not received it, the note prepared with reference to the recommendation of the Standing Committee relating to this item. He said that in its resolution No. 10 dated the 27th April 1939 as amended at its meeting dated the 25th May 1939, the Commission had decided to stop sewage irrigation below Old Madras Road up to Appareddypollyam (Blocks I and II), and accordingly he had issued notices to all cases in those blocks. He was dealing with the matter gradually as, if sewage irrigation was suddenly stopped in Blocks I and II completely before a proper sewage disposal scheme was in operation, it would lead to congestion of sewage irrigation lower down in Block III near the British Military Hospital. He was dealing first with the worst cases in Blocks I and II and had issued shorter notice (6 weeks) to them. There had been complaints from the Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital, about the mosquito pest at the Hospital and the Sisters' Quarters. The Health Officer had inspected the whole area (Block III) in the neighbourhood of the British Military Hospital at the lower end of the main sewer which was irrigated by sewage and he reported that there were certain fields in the area which were breeding mosquitoes badly in spite of preventive measures; there were eight such fields, three of which were worse than the others. He had placed this fact before the Standing Committee which saw the position and it was suggested that instead of confining their operations to the closure of Blocks I and II they should extend them to all three, closing down the worst cases as quickly as possible and leaving the less objectionable cases until they had a proper sewage disposal scheme in force, and accordingly the Standing Committee had put forward the recommendation in question.

Mr. Ekambaram seconded the proposal.

In opposing the proposal before the Commission, Mr. Purushotham Naidu said that they should give effect to the previous resolution in its entirety by stopping sewage irrigation in Blocks I and II and see what its effect would be. Till then the present proposal should be deferred. He had, however, no objection to dealing with the bad cases in Block III also.

The President enquired if Mr. Purushotham Naidu wished to defer the matter for consideration and if so, whether anybody would second the proposal.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu said that his suggestion was that the previous resolutions of the Commission should be given effect to. The main sewer led straight into the Challaghatta tank and they allowed all the sewage water to run into it. This tank in turn fed several other smaller tanks so that there would be no question of stagnation if sewage was allowed to flow without interruption. He was prepared to show his fellow members that what he had stated was a fact. Mr. Purushotham Naidu also mentioned the Koramangala Tank beyond Nilsandra into which the sewage from the City flowed. Nothing had been done in regard to this tank in spite of protests from the Military. For 10 years now all the sewage and night soil had been made to flow into the main sewer to be used for irrigation purposes and this had made the neighbourhood of Ulsoor a hot-bed of mosquitoes which in turn rendered it practically impossible for the people of that area to live there. Mr. Purushotham Naidu did not think they should have to put up with such discomforts. He could not understand why they should supersede their previous resolutions. He moved the following amendment:—

> "That all cases of sewage irrigation in blocks I and II should be closed down according to notices issued, and objectionable cases in Block III".

Mr. V. K. Obeidullah seconded the amendment.

The President said that the matter had been fully explained and that the proposal had been recommended by the Health Officer. The last resolution of the Commission was a bit vague and might have been interpreted to mean that sewage irrigation should be closed down on the spot, in which case they would be faced with a great danger. The present proposal actually supported the correct interpretation of doing it slowly and gradually.

Mr. Sinclair enquired whether any of the Commissioners had inspected the channel.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer replied that six of them had spent nearly half a day in going round the various places.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu said that he thought that they should see how the whole thing worked out according to the last decision of the commission before doing anything with regard to Block III.

The President enquired if Mr. Purushotham Naidu wanted to oppose the proposition or to defer it.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu replied that he had no objection to sewage irrigation in the bad cases in Block III being closed down.

The President said that when it was considered safe to close down sewage irrigation in these areas he would approach the Commission to do so.

Mr. DeSouza said that he did not know what Mr. Purushotham Naidu meant by his amendment. It was not clear whether he wished all the irrigation to be closed in Blocks I and II. Their proposition now was that the objectionable cases which had received six weeks' notice from the President should be closed and the non-objectionable cases allowed to carry on until they could arrange for the proper disposal of sewage.

Mr. Purushotham Naidu replied that he wished sewage irrigation to be closed according to the notices issued by the President.

Mr. Paezold enquired as to whether the amendment was not in direct opposition to the proposal before the Commission.

The President said that it was not quite in direct opposition as it accepted a part of the proposed resolution. He put Mr. Purushotham Naidu's amendment to the meeting and it was lost. He then put his (the President's) original proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that in supersession of previous resolutions on the subject, the bad cases of sewage irrigation (as selected from time to time by the President) in all the three blocks should be closed down immediately and non-objectionable cases left until a sewage disposal scheme is in operation.

(File No. 210 of 1928.).

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5. Consideration of the question of sale by public auction of the Municipal vacant land at the junction of Chicka Bazaar and Queen's Roads.

Recommended.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land at the junction of Chicka Bazaar and Queen's roads, be sold by public auction.

(File No. 119 of 1939.)

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6. Letter dated the 4th August 1939 from the President, Indian Gymkhana, Cox Town, requesting that the payment of the outstanding amount of water charges be waived.

Recommended to write off a sum of Rs. 73-9-0 representing excess water charges for the first 5,000 gallons in each month from December 1937.

The President said that at a previous meeting of the Commission it was agreed to give the Indian Gymkhana, Cox Town, a free allowance of 5,000 gallons a month. The institution had now asked for a write off of the arrears of water charges which came to a sum of Rs. 116 and odd. The Standing Committee had recommended that they should be given a free allowance from December 1937 and thus write off a sum of Rs. 73-9-0.

Mr. Ekambaram was of the opinion that the whole amount should be written off.

The President requested him to move an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Ekambaram thereupon moved the following amendment:—

"that the arrears due for water charges by the Indian Gymkhana, Cox Town, be written off in full."

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded it.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Ekambaram said that as Commission had been prepared to write off a sum of Rs. 73-9-0 they would only be called upon to waive a further sum of Rs. 40 and odd, if his amendment was passed and this was not an exorbitant sum. In view of the fact that the Club in question afforded many facilities to various people, he was of the opinion that the whole amount should be written off.

Mr. Paezold said that on going through the papers relating to the subject, he found that a great amount of the water was used in building walls for enclosing the Gymkhana. The ground on which the Club stood belonged to the Municipal Commission and if it could not carry on, the place would become the property of the Municipal Commission. Under these

circumstances he thought they should write off the whole amount. If the Institution could not carry on, the property would come to the Commission and so would the walls.

Mr. D'Souza said that he supported Mr. Ekambaram's amendment and thought that the other members also should be sporting enough to do so in this one case.

The President said that he was against the proposal to write off the whole amount. He did not think that any Club should get into debt and then come to the Commission for a write-off of their debts. In his opinion the Commission had been extremely generous in giving the Club the free allowance. If they wrote off the charges for one Club, other Clubs would be approaching them with the same requests. The President did not think the finances of the Club were so poor that a sum of Rs. 40 and odd would cripple them. If a Club did not make arrangements to pay its debts they should make other plans to raise subscriptions or devise other ways to raise funds to pay their debts. The Commission would be treating the Club very generously in writing off the sum of Rs. 73-9-0. Although the Club might not have a big balance its financial position was not bad and therefore the President opposed the amendment.

Mr. Ekambaram said that he was appealing to the Commission to be generous as the Club was deserving of help. The Club had recently incurred heavy expenses in putting up the compound walls. Another consideration was that it was the only Club which provided amenities for Indian ladies as well as gentlemen.

The President then put Mr. Ekambaram's amendment to the meeting and it was carried by 13 votes to 4.

Resolved that the arrears due for water charges by the Indian Gymkhana, Cox Town, namely Rs. 116-11-9 be written off in full.

(File No. 77 of 1939).

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7. Application from the District Commissioner, Bangalore Assigned Tract Girl Guides Association, for a grant from the Municipal Fund in aid of the Association.

Recommended grant of Rs. 100 (from Surplus Account).

The President said that, in regard to this question, the Standing Committee had recommended a grant of Rs. 100.

The Commissioner of Police said that his wife was Secretary of the Girl Guides Association, and appealed to the Commission to be a little more generous. He understood that the Boy Scouts were given an annual grant of Rs. 500 and in comparison the Girl Guides were given nothing. They could not get on nearly as much as they would like. The activities of the Girl Guides were, however, going ahead and over 80 girls had gone up for their badges in various subjects. He would suggest giving them a grant of Rs. 200.

Mr. Paezold said that at the Standing Committee meeting the President had recommended a grant of Rs. 150. He thought that they should keep to that figure.

The President said that he had recommended Rs. 150 but it had not been accepted by the Standing Committee.

The Commissioner of Police moved the following amendment:—

"That a sum of Rs. 200 be granted by the Municipal Commission to the Bangalore Assigned Tract Girl Guides Association".

Mr. Sinclair seconded the amendment.

Mr. Abdul Latheef supported the amendment and said that he did so because the Girl Guides were very useful. There was a time when there were only handful of Girl Guides in the Station though the number of Scouts ran to about 1,300. Within a few months the Girl Guides had been very successful. He was of the opinion that the grant was required to buy badges and uniforms as some of the Girl Guides were too poor to buy their own. He thought it was a very good measure to give them a grant of Rs. 200 and that it should not be opposed by the Commission.

The President put the amendment to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the Bangalore Assigned Tract Girl Guides Association, be given a grant of Rs. 200 during the current year (1939-40). Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 173 of 1936).

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8. Application from the Agent, Western India Oil Distributing Company Ltd., for a reduction by Rs. 5 in the rent of the Municipal land given for erecting the Petrol pump on St. John's Church Road, near the Coles Park.

Recommended.

Resolved that the rent of the Municipal land given for erecting the petrol pump on St. John's Church Road, near Coles Park, to the Western India Oil Distributing Company Ltd., be temporarily reduced by Rs. 5 per mensem while the pump is not working, with effect from the 1st August 1939.

(File No. 192 of 1937.)

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9. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 145-6-6 being the balance of ⅓rd Municipal share payable to the Government for repairing and supplying parts to the Fire Engine.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 145-6-6 being the balance of ⅓rd Municipal share payable to the Government for repairing and supplying parts to the Fire Engine. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 234 of 1925.)

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10. Sanction to the payment from the Surplus Account of Rs. 1,150 being the amount required for payment of compensation for acquiring part of Survey No. 90, Kadagondanahally village for constructing a shed for curing blood.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment from the Surplus Account of a sum of Rs. 1,150 being the amount required for payment of compensation for acquiring part of Survey No. 90, Kadagondanahally village for constructing a shed for curing blood.

(File No. 25 of 1939.)

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11. Consideration of the question of providing accommodation temporarily on the first floor of the Russell Market for the Mysore Kennel Club for storing its furniture.

Recommended that furniture may be stored in Russell Market for Rs. 5 per mensem while accommodation is available.

Resolved that the Mysore Kennel Club, be permitted to store its furniture in the first floor of the Russell Market on payment Rs. 5. per mensem while accommodation is available.

(File No. 107 of 1939.)

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12. Payment of a bonus of Rs. 275-9-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to the wife of the late Kamalanatha Reddy, Compounder, Veloo Mudaliar Dispensary.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a bonus of Rs. 273-9-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to the wife of the late Kamalanatha Reddy, Compounder, Veloo Mudaliar Dispensary.

(File No. 108 of 1939).

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13. Payment of a bonus of Rs. 166-3-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to V. K. Yesammal, late Nurse, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a bonus of Rs. 166-3-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to V. K. Yesammal, late Nurse, Health Department.

(File No. 109 of 1939).

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14. Payment of a bonus of Rs. 69-6-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to N. Radhakrishnan, late Municipal Clerk attached to the Bowring Civil Hospital.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a bonus of Rs. 69-6-0 under the Provident Fund Rules to N. Radhakrishnan, late Municipal Clerk attached to the Bowring Civil Hospital.

(File No. 110 of 1939).

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15. Pension application of C. N. Subbaiya, Deputy Accountant, Municipal Head Office.

Recommended.

Resolved that C. N. Subbaiya, Deputy Accountant, Municipal Head Office, be granted a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem with effect from the 28th September 1939, for which he is eligible under Article 474 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(File No. 111 of 1939).

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16. Gratuity application of S. Shama Rao, late peon, Revenue Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that S. Shama Rao, late peon, Revenue Department, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 35 for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 112 of 1939).

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17. Sale to Mr. Feroz Khan of the Municipal vacant land encroached upon in rebuilding the front compound wall of his house in Kalappa Lane Yellagowdanpollyam.

Recommended sale for Rs. 5 (lump sum).

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land encroached upon in rebuilding the front compound wall of his house in Kalappa Lane, Yellagowdanpollyam, be sold to Mr. Feroz Khan for Rs. 5 (lump sum).

(File No. 113 of 1939).

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18. Sale to Mr. Syed Yakub Sahib of the Municipal vacant land adjacent to his houses Nos. 41 and 42, in 'E' No. 10 Street, Broadway Road Cross.

Recommended sale at 4 annas per square foot.

Resolved that Municipal vacant land adjacent to his houses Nos. 41 and 42 in 'E' No. 10 Street, Broadway Road Cross, be sold to Mr. Syed Yakub Sahib at 4 annas per square foot.

(File No. 114 of 1939).

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19. Estimates for improving the water supply in the existing Distribution System in certain localities.

Items Nos. 2 to 5 recommended for being taken up this year. Item No. 1 and a scheme for Jeevanhalli to be considered for next year's budget.

The President explained that item No. 1 was an expensive one and was recommended to be considered in next year's budget as it was too expensive to be considered in the middle of a financial year.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the question of improving water supply in the locality of Nilsandra had been before the Commission previously and he did not think it would be a wise policy to defer the question by giving preference to other localities. If possible, they should provide the amount from the Surplus Account.

The President said that it was thought better to provide for a big item like this next year. They could complete the other items from the allotment already provided.

Resolved that the following four estimates for improving the water supply be sanctioned :—

1.	Laying a 3" main along Seppings Road between Thimmiah Road and St. John's Church Road....	Rs.	1,591
2.	Laying a 2" main along Jewellers Street between Veerapillay Street and Dharmaraja Koil Street ..	Rs.	403
3.	Laying a 1½" main along Paranjoti Street	Rs.	458
4.	Laying a 3" main along Hayes Road	Rs.	1,804

Cost to be met from the budget allotment under "Capital-Extension of Water Supply."

(Estimate of Rs. 9,713 for laying a 5" main along Commissariat Road from the junction of South Parade maidan and Commissariat Road to the junction of Campbell and Nilsandra Roads and scheme for Jeevanhalli to be considered for next year's budget).

(File No. 111 of 1938).

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20. Estimate of Rs. 934 for constructing a stone slab box drain along the eastern side of Sundaramurthy Road to the south end.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 994 for constructing a stone slab box drain along the eastern side of Sundaramurthy Road to the south end be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for construction of drains.

(File No. 115 of 1939).

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21. Estimate of Rs. 518 for constructing a box drain in front of premises Nos. 26 to 42-C on Viviani Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 518 for constructing a box drain in front of premises Nos. 26 to 42-C on Viviani Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for construction of drains.

(File No. 115 of 1939).

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22. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 434 for constructing two Ookads, one near the junction of Richmond and Residency Roads and the other near the junction of Lalbagh and Residency Roads.

Recommended.

Resolved that the two estimates amounting to Rs. 484 for constructing two Ookads, one near the junction of Richmond and Residency Roads and the other near the junction of Lalbagh and Residency Roads [redacted] be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 115 of 1939).

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23. Estimate of Rs. 284 for providing sinks in the Municipal laboratory and connecting waste water with the existing sewer.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 284 for providing sinks in the Municipal laboratory connecting the waste water with the existing sewer,

be sanctioned. Excess of Rs. 128-10-0 over the budget allotment of Rs. 2,736 for effecting alterations in the Municipal Public Analyst's room and for purchasing furniture, apparatus etc., to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 17 of 1939.)

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24. Estimate of Rs. 72 for connecting the washings of premises No. 56, Cavalry Road, with the Municipal sewer.

Recommended (to be recovered at Rs. 3 per mensem).

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 72 for connecting the washings of premises No. 56, Cavalry road with the Municipal sewer, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment under "Advances Recoverable" and recovered from the owner of the premises in 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 3 each.

(File No. 116 of 1939.)

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25. Tenders received for constructing a block of 20 platforms in the newly acquired land on Dhoby Ghat Road.

Recommended that Mr. Thammiah Naidu's tender at 12.5/8% below estimate rates may be accepted.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. C. Thammiah Naidu for constructing a block of 20 platforms in the newly acquired land on Dhoby Ghat Road, at 12.5/8% below estimate rates (including the sanitary items), be accepted.

(File No. 117 of 1939).

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26. Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Mohamedan Orphanage for the year ending December 1938.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 115 of 1926.)

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27. Periodical returns for August 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution —Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934)

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28. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for August 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution— Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

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Before the meeting terminated, the President read for the information of Commissioners the Judgment of the Additional Judge of the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, in the case E. A. Webster Vs. Municipal Commission (appeal) as regards water deposits.

H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

14—10—39.

Replies to the unanswered interpellations of Mr. Sinclair

Dated the 15th August 1939.

INTERPELLATIONS.	REPLIES.
1. (a) Is it a fact that the Municipal Commission's resolution of 1933 regarding Excess Water Deposits has been declared by the Additional Judge of the Hon'ble the Resident's Court to be illegal and	1. (a) No.

(b) Its action in cutting off Mr. Webster's water supply for non-payment of the deposits as ultra vires?	(b) Yes.
2. Also that Mr. Webster has been awarded his costs of the suit plus damages for cutting offthe water supply?	2. Yes.
3. Is it proposed to appeal to the P. C. against this decision?	3. No.
12. (a) Is the principle involved in the decision in Mr. Webster's case not applicable in the case of the other depositors also and	12. (a) No.
(b) 1. does the President propose to refund the deposits received from the other depositors in the Station?	(b) (1) No.
2. If not why not?	2 Because such action is not necessitated by the decision of the Court.
15. (2) Is the action of the Commission in demanding such deposits, in spite of the decision arrived at, not contrary to the Court's decision?	15. (2) No, since the decision of the Court has not declared the Commission's resolution illegal.

H. H. CARLESTON,

President, M. C.

(File No. 88 of 1935.)

Mr. N. Narayana Chetty's interpellations dated the 16th August 1939.

INTERPELLATIONS.	REPLIES.
Will the President be pleased to state—	
1. If it is a fact that the present Municipal Prosecuting Officer has been re-appointed for a further period of 2 years ?	1. No, he has only been re-appointed for a period of one year from the 1st May 1939 by my predecessor.
2. If so, what special circumstances induced the said re-appointment though he has been holding office for over 6 years ?	2. My predecessor did not consider it wise to change the Prosecuting Officer a few days before a change in the person of the President.
3. Is the President aware that the appointment is defined to be a periodical one intended to be given to the junior members of the Bar in turn ?	3. The attention of the interpellating Commissioner is invited to the Commission's resolution No. 8 dated the 27th March 1931 according to which the appointment of the Municipal Prosecutor should be changed every two years and not restricted for all time to one individual, but the resolution does not preclude the President from appointing the same person to the post afresh every two years.
4. Is it a fact that the services of the Public Prosecutor were engaged to conduct prosecutions under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act before the Bench Court, and that he appeared a number of times in the said cases ?	4. The Public Prosecutor was engaged in one case.
5. Was the Prosecuting Officer considered inefficient to conduct the said Municipal prosecution or did any special reason prevail for not permitting him to conduct the cases ?	5. Since it was an important case and complicated issues were involved it was thought advisable to engage an experienced pleader. The Municipal Prosecuting Officer is somewhat busy with ordinary Municipal cases before the Bench. This case was decided by a Special Bench.

NOTES AND PRECIS.

27. Periodical returns for August 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution —Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934)

———

28. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for August 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution— Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

———

Before the meeting terminated, the President read for the information of Commissioners the Judgment of the Additional Judge of the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, in the case E. A. Webster Vs. Municipal Commission (appeal) as regards water deposits.

H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

14—10—39.

Replies to the unanswered interpellations of Mr. Sinclair

Dated the 15th August 1939.

INTERPELLATIONS.	REPLIES.
1. (a) Is it a fact that the Municipal Commission's resolution of 1933 regarding Excess Water Deposits has been declared by the Additional Judge of the Hon'ble the Resident's Court to be illegal and	1. (a) No.

11. Has the enforcement of the Act been efficient and if so, with what result ?	11. The Law is being enforced efficiently and the results are very encouraging. It has improved the quality of milk, ghee and butter exposed for sale in the Station. Percentage of adulteration as well as that of adulterated samples in respect of these articles has fallen.

H. H. CHARLESTON,

President M. C.

File No. 229 of 1919.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer's interpellations dated the 6th September 1939.

INTERPELLATIONS.	REPLIES.
1. (1) Will the President be pleased to state the number of aerated water factories in the Station ?	1. (1) 13.
(2) How many of these are licensed and how many unlicensed ?	(2) Nine have been licensed, one has not applied for license and 3 have not been granted licenses.
2. (1) What are the conditions and the standards of purity required by the President for issuing and continuing a license ?	2. (1) The interpellating Commissioner is referred to Section 5(2) of Bye-law No. 3, Chapter III (Page 52 of the Bye-laws).
(2) Are these printed on the form of license issued ?	(2) No.
(3) If not will these requirements to be carried out by the licensee, be hereafter printed on the licenses issued ?	(3) The suggestion will be considered.

3. (1) Are the renewals to these licenses automatically granted on payment of the license fee, or

3. (1) No.

(2) are the plants surroundings and materials to be used looked into, examined, before a renewal is made?

(2). Yes.

4. (1) Who are the subordinate Officers authorised and who look to the requirements of the law before issuing or continuing a license?

4. (1) The Sanitary Inspectors.

(2) What are the responsibilities of the Health Officer in this matter?

(2) The Health Officer has to see that the conditions laid down in the Bye-laws are properly observed and to take necessary action on their breach.

5. Should the aerated water bottles bear the name of the Factory, Proprietor and description of the contents, before being issued to the public through retail dealers?

5. Yes, a proper label giving the full name and address of the manufacturer should be exhibited on each bottle. (Bye-law No. 3, Chapter III, 5(2) (i).

6. Is the President aware that awfully rotten and evil smelling or insipid stuffs, with only the attraction of colours are being sold in the bazaars as aerated water? If he is not aware will the President be pleased to pay surprise visits to small retail vendors shop in the thick business areas, or near cinema houses and make the results available to the members of the Commission?

6. I will investigate the allegations.

7. (1) Is the President aware that bottles containing aerated water sold to the public in innumerable cases bear no slips whatever and in many cases bear only some coloured picture without the name of the Factory and the Proprietor?

7. (1) No, but action will be taken by the Health Officer under the bye-laws if such cases are detected.

(2) Is the issue of such bottles containing liquid for public consumption punishable?

(2) Yes.

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(3) If not will the rules be amended ?

(3) Does not arise.

(4) Has the President powers to seize such stuff and destroy the same ?

(4) No.

(5) If not will he take steps to secure necessary powers to safeguard the public health ?

(5) The suggestion will be considered.

8. (1) How many hours or days can the aerated water be kept unspoilt and fit for human consumption ?

8. (1) As all the aerated waters in the Station are manufactured from the filtered water supply, they should keep in good condition for days together.

(2) What are the precautions taken and check exercised to prevent vending of stale or decomposed stuff ?

(2) Frequent inspections.

9. (1) After the issue or renewal of licenses how many times in a year do the Officers of the Commission inspect these Factories ? How many of these are surprise inspections?

9. (1) As many times as possible. All are surprise inspections.

(2) Are the results of such inspections made into a record and periodical reports made to the President and suitable action taken ? If these have not been done will the President state the reason ? Will he introduce such inspections for methodical and thorough efficient work ?

(2) No. Action is taken by Health Officer whenever necessary. There is no special necessity for periodical reports of inspections to me in this particular matter. But I shall consider the suggestion.

10. (1) Have the Officers of the Commission sampled the so-called aerated water being sold in the bazaar and poorer class localities ?

10. (1) No.

(2) If not will arrangements be made to have this done ?

(2) The suggestion will be considered.

11. Will the President be pleased to lay on the table a tabular statement showing the licensed and unlicensed aerated water factories, with the dates of inspections during the 8 months of 1939, and results and remarks ?

11. A statement of licensed and unlicensed factories is kept on the table. As regards dates of inspections etc., vide answer to 9 (1).

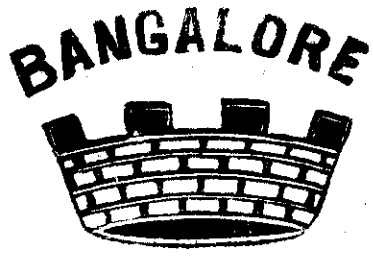
H. H. CARLESTON.

President, Municipal Commission.

Statement showing the licensed and unlicensed aerated water factories in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

No.	Place of Business.	Licensed or not.
1.	Star & Co., No. 4, Osborne Road ...	Yes
2.	Muthukrishna Mudaliar, No. 62, Veerapillai Street	Yes
3.	George & Co., No. 18, St. John's Road	Yes
4.	Spencer & Co., South Parade	Yes
5.	Neogenic & Co., Residency Road	Yes
6.	P. V. Paul, Brigade Road	Yes
7.	Ryvonnes, Old Madras Bank Road	Yes
8.	Mrs. M. Potts, Victoria Road	Yes
9.	Kuppuswamy, Seppings Road ...	No
10.	Varadarajulu Naidu, Blackpally Road Cross	No
11.	Rajugopal, Blackpally Road	Yes
12.	Phoenix & Co., Infantry Road	No
13.	Sheriff, Broadway Road	No

(File No. 118 of 1939.)

CIVIL  MILITARY

AND **MUNICIPALITY.** STATION

No. 19.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday the 26th October 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. .. (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Absent).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Executive Engineer.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss M. Webster.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. R. Sutram Das.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	Mahmood Shariff Sahib.
M. Shaik Dawood Saib.	Mr. V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram Avl.
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	A. Rathan Singh, Esq.
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's Resolution No. 4, dated the 31st August 1939 in regard to the amendment of Rule 32(a) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927.

Resolved that the Commission's Resolution No. 4 dated the 31st August 1939 approving of the subscitution of " Two and a half tons " for " Two tons " in Rule 32(a) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation.

(File No. 92 of 1939).

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2. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's Resolution No. 2 dated the 31st August 1939 in regard to the amendment of Bye-law No. 21, Chapter III—Regulation of traffic in streets—in respect of the sounding of motor horns.

Recommended that the proposed amendment be re-affirmed.

The President said that the Bangalore Ratepayers' Association wanted to modify the proposed rule so as to permit the sounding of horns when approaching road junctions but the Standing Committee decided that this was unnecessary as motorists should be exceptionally cautious when approaching road junctions and also the present rule did not forbid the sounding of horns totally.

Mr. Narayana Chetty said that if the sounding of horns was not permitted there were likely to be more accidents.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he would like to hear his friend Mr. Paczold's remarks on the subject.

Mr. C. F. DeSouza said that he did not think the amendment closed altogether the sounding of horns. This was left to the discretion of the driver who did not use the horn for purposes of amusement. If there was necessity to sound the horn he did not think the Commissioner of Police would charge them for doing so.

Mr. Paezold suggested that the Commissioner of Police should allow them to sound horns at least when crossing the roads. In Bangalore their vision was somewhat impeded by high walls.

The Commissioner of Police said that the point to be considered was that an accident would not be prevented by sounding the horn. He gave a definite instance of a car coming along Cubbon Road towards east and another up Central Street near the B. R. V. The two cars collided though the car coming up Cubbon Road was using the horn, in fact using it sufficiently to be offensive. The sounding of horns would never avoid accidents. The object of the rule was, by eliminating the sounding of horns, to make drivers drive carefully.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu thought that the rule would have a good effect as soon as motorists understood that the safety of the roads depended on their careful driving and not on their use of the horn. He had, however, noticed a number of taxi-drivers driving at breakneck speed near schools etc., and unless they were taught to drive carefully there would be a number of accidents. He suggested that the Commissioner of Police might call all these drivers with licenses and give them a warning.

The President said that they might provide all drivers with copies of the important rules.

The Commissioner of Police said that there were rules of course in the driving licenses but he did not know if they were adequate. He thought they should publish the new rules as widely as possible. He was saving a number of policemen by the institution of the round-abouts and he intended to form these men into a mobile traffic control. They would use motor cycles and keep a really effective watch on the traffic.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution No. 2 dated the 31st August 1939, approving of the insertion of the following after Section 16 of Bye-law No. 21, Chapter III-Regulation of Traffic in Streets, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

> " 16(a). No person shall sound any motor horn, bell or other warning apparatus except for the purpose of ensuring safety in traffic."

Re-number the present Section 16(a) as Section 16(b).

(File No. 102 of 1932).

3. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's Resolution No. 3 dated the 31st August 1939 in regard to the amendment of Rule 26 (c) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927.

No objections received. Re-affirmation recommended.

Resolved that the Commission's Resolution No. 3 dated the 31st August 1939, approving of the following amendment of Rule 26 (c) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927 be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation:—

"26 (c). The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when approaching an intersection of roads, drive slowly, and shall, unless otherwise directed by a Police Officer in charge of the regulation of traffic or by a notice board erected at or near such intersection of roads, give way to vehicles approaching from his right."

(File No. 91 of 1939).

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4. Consideration of the objections and suggestions received in respect of the proposed amendment of Rules 16 (a) and 16 (b) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, in regard to lamps.

(1) Objection from the Southern Division Ratepayers' Association:—

Recommended that the words "or in a recognised parking place" be inserted after "illuminated" in the proviso to Rule 16 (a).

(2) Objection from the Bangalore Ratepayers' Association:—

No action recommended.

(3) Objection from the Automobile Association of Southern India (Bangalore Branch):—

No action. (No definition of dimming in Government of India Act or Madras Rules).

Re-affirmation recommended subject to (1) above.

The President said that in regard to this question they had received a few objections. The one from the Southern Division Ratepayers' Association, pointed out that there appeared to be some conflict between the proposed Rule 16 and Rule 16 (a) in regard to the lighting of stationary cars in recognised parking places. The Standing Committee had therefore recommended the insertion of the words "or in a recognised parking place" after "illuminated" in the proviso to Rule 16 (a). The President proposed an amendment accordingly :—

"That the words 'or in a recognised parking place' be inserted after 'illuminated' in the proviso to proposed Rule 16(a)."

Mr. Abdul Latheef seconded it.

The President said that the next objection was from the Bangalore Ratepayers' Association, suggesting the modification of the rule so as to permit the parking of cars close to the kerb at nights with lights put out. In their original rule it was permitted for a vehicle to stand with the lights out if the place was sufficiently illuminated but they could not allow cars to stand without lights in a completely dark place. The Standing Committee had therefore recommended that no action should be taken in the matter. The third and last objection was from the Automobile Association of Southern India (Bangalore Branch) suggesting that full headlights should be allowed in places not sufficiently illuminated. The Standing Committee considered that full headlights were not necessary and that they should adhere to the proposed rule whereby lights would be dimmed Also with regard to the Automobile Association of Southern India's opinion that the definition of "dimming" should form an important part of the rule, the Standing Committee felt that no definition was necessary. It was left to car owners to see that their lights were efficiently dimmed. The President then put the proposed amendments to Rules 16(a) and (b) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, to the meeting and they were re-affirmed.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution No. 5 dated the 31st August 1939 approving of the following amendment of Rules 16(a) and 16(b)

of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, with the amendment proposed to the proviso to proposed Rule 16 (a), be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

LIGHTS.

16. No person shall cause or suffer a motor vehicle to stand or be used in a Public place other than a recognised parking place at night during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise or drive a motor vehicle when so used, unless it carries a lamp or lamps, kept lit and free from obstruction, in the manner specified below :—

LAMPS TO THE FRONT.

(1) Every motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle shall have attached to it two lamps (hereinafter known as headlamps) one on either side of the front of the vehicle. The headlamps shall show a white light to the front sufficiently powerful to illuminate the road for a reasonable distance ahead. Unless both the headlamps are capable of being dimmed without distinguishing either, the vehicle shall also have attached to it, one on either side so as to indicate the width of the vehicle, two less powerful lamps each showing a white light to the front and visible at a reasonable distance.

(2) The lamps specified in clause (1) shall be so fixed as to prevent their movement.

(3) Every motor cycle shall have attached to it one lamp exhibiting a white light to the front.

(4) When a side-car is attached to a motor cycle, such side-car shall bear a lamp showing a white light to the front on that side which is farthest from the cycle and so placed as to indicate the full width of the combination.

LAMPS TO THE REAR.

(5) Every motor vehicle shall have attached to the rear of it, either on the centre line or offside at least one lamp showing a red light to the rear and a white light in the direction of the rear number plate only, and so placed and so

efficient as to illuminate such plate and to render easily distinguishable the number and letters on such plate from a reasonable distance.

If a trailer or trailers are attached to a vehicle, such lamp shall be attached in the like manner to the rear of the rearmost trailer.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES BEING TOWED.

(6) When a motor vehicle draws one or more other motor vehicles :—

(a) A lamp showing a red light to the rear shall be carried at the rear of the rearmost vehicle, and

(b) No lamp showing a white light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn.

LIGHTING OF TAXI-METER.

(7) In the case of a motor cab fitted with a taxi-meter, the vehicle shall have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taxi-meter.

DIMMING OF HEAD LAMPS.

16(a) When a motor vehicle is stationary in a public place, or is being driven in any public place, either the two head-lamps shall be efficiently dimmed, or if both these lamps are incapable of being dimmed without being extinguished, then the two less powerful lamps referred to in clause (1) of rule 16 shall alone be used :

Provided that when a motor vehicle is parked at the side of any public place sufficiently illuminated or in a recognised parking place; all the lights may be extinguished.

INTENSITY OF LIGHTS.

16(b) No motor vehicle shall be driven with lights of such intensity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

USE OF RED AND WHITE LIGHTS.

16(c) No lamp carried on a motor vehicle shall show a light other than white to the front or red to the rear. The front lamps of a motor vehicle and lamps carried for internal illumination of the vehicle or for illuminating a number plate, or taximeter, or for illuminating boards, plates or devices indicating the route or destination of the vehicle, shall be shielded in such a way as not to be directly visible from behind :

Provided that if a vehicle is fitted with mechanically controlled direction indicators, such indicators shall be illuminated, when used at night, by an amber light visible both from the front and from the rear.

(File No. 93 of 1939).

5. Consideration of the following : -

(a) Amendments to Sections 2 and 3 of Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III.

(b) Draft of a new Bye-law No. 15-A, Chapter III -Control and Regulation of advertisements.

Recommended for adoption.

The President said that this was a question relating to the new bye-laws in regard to advertisements. The recent amendment to Section 137 of the Bangalore Municipal Law sanctioned by H. E. the Crown Representative, empowered the Municipal Commission to make bye-laws to provide for the regulation and control of advertisements by means of licenses and for the levy of fees for such licenses. At present advertisements were dealt with under Sections 2 and 3 Chapter III. To prevent overlapping with the proposed new bye-law it was necessary to amend these 2 Sections. He read out for the information of Commissioners the present Section 2 and said

that since they could control advertisements under the new bye-law he proposed to confine this Section to the soiling or defacing of public walls etc., so that it would read :—

> "2. No person shall soil or deface any building or wall with chalk or paint or in any way whatsoever."

Section 3 was a similar Section. It applied to trees and streets The President proposed to amend the Section so that it would read :—

> "3. No person shall write upon, soil, deface or mark with chalk or paint or in any way whatsoever any tree or road surface."

He then read out the draft of the proposed bye-law relating to advertisements.

The Commissioner of Police said that the proposed new bye-law would affect him where advertisements on motor vehicles were concerned. The new rule provided for the control of advertisements by the President but it made no provision for delegation of that control. All Cinema advertisements on vehicles needed careful control and he insisted on them coming up to be checked over. He suggested that it might be a good thing to delegate the power of the President to the Commissioner of Police.

The President enquired whether the Commissioner of Police examined such advertisements otherwise than with a view to the safety of the vehicle.

Replying, the Commissioner of Police said that he saw to it that the advertisements were put up so as not to be in any way dangerous to the public.

The President said that the proposed bye-law related purely to licenses.

Mr. DeSouza enquired whether, if the President gave a license for advertisement—say to a motor bus or lorry, the Commissioner of Police would have any say in the matter.

The President said that he did not know what the powers of the Commissioner of Police were. He said that the Municipal Commission was very keen on controlling advertisements in the Station and he had understood that the proposed new bye-law had been in the air for sometime. He then proposed the adoption of the bye-law in question.

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposal.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had been through the draft and to him it raised more than one problem. In the first place it was not clearly defined as to what exactly was meant by "advertisement" and whether the term included any form of advertisement. As an example, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if a private club or institution chalked a notice on the blackboard and placed it in a prominent place so as to enable the public to see it, this would according to the proposed rules offend the bye-law. He suggested therefore that the rules should be very carefully framed so as to make it clear that they would affect only advertisements concerning business where a man was out to make some profit. He understood that when it was decided that these rules should come into existence the intention was that they might make some revenue from a source which would not hit very many people. As at present framed, the rules would affect the people other than merely business people. He gave his opinion of the subject as a lawyer. He was rather chary of passing such a bye-law whereby if the President chose to levy fees on certain notices the public would have to pay them. He was against the wording of the bye-law which prohibited any type of news going to the public. He moved the following amendment: -

> "That consideration of item 5 of the agenda regarding Control and Regulation of Advertisements be deferred for further consideration."

Mr. DeSouza seconded the amendment.

The President said that "advertisement" only applied to business.

Mr. Abdul Latheef enquired as to whether there was any difference between the term "advertisement" and "notice".

The President replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it was very undesirable for them to pass the bye-law with the present wording. There were several cases some of which could be considered as advertisements, others as notices and others

again fell between the two. They should not incorporate such a sweeping term " as anything in the form of an advertisement " in the new bye-law.

The President said that in that particular instance the words were applied only to advertisements on vehicles.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that even in that case all news displayed on vehicles did not necessarily come under the heading of " advertisements ". As an example he said that they themselves, when they were to perform religious ceremonies, displayed notices to that effect on vehicles. In the law they had allowed for advertisements the area of which was 50 square feet or more and from this there arose the question of safety of conveyances. He was not implying that the President would allow such advertisements without regard to safety but it would be impossible for the President to apply personal supervision to these cases. No provision was made in the proposed bye-law to safe-guard the public.

The President said that the licenses he issued would not detract in any way from the powers of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it would be better to make a provision in the bye-law as regards the granting or sanctioning of Advertisement licenses for the President to have the co-operation of the Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner of Police said that he was only suggesting that it might be wise to incorporate a provision permitting the President to delegate the power of controlling the advertisements to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was of the opinion that they should lefer the matter. They should state specifically what they meant by 'advertisement " and the new Bye-law should affect only those out to make money by advertisements. He wished to know if any control would be exercised over the advertisements in Commercial Street which took the form of clothes, materials, etc., being exhibited in show windows. Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he would be glad if all the points he had mentioned would be taken into consideration.

The President pointed out that the proposed Bye-law allowed a person to advertise his own business on his own premises.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he felt they should give the matter further consideration and also find out what the rules pertaining to advertising were like in other Municipalities.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that Mr. Sundaram Iyer seemed to be under the impression that both a notice and an advertisement were the same. The present Bye-law only related to advertising. Notices were chalked on the blackboard in private institutions and clubs, etc., and there were perhaps some that were pasted on cars but these were not advertisements and the President could not levy fees on them as they did not come under the operation of the rules. There was no necessity to provide licenses so far as these notices were concerned. Mr. Latheef did not know what suitable amendments could be proposed by deferring the matter.

Mr. DeSouza seconded the proposal to defer the matter as the Bye-law was not definite enough in its wording. For instance if there was a concert, the proceeds of which were to go to charity. and they displayed notices giving particulars of the concert to the general public, the object of the notices would be that of gain even though the eventual aim of the concert was one of charity. In such a case it was not clear whether the Commission should levy a fee on such notices. It was better to define the word "advertisement". It was also proposed that the Municipal Commission should issue licenses to vehicles carrying advertisements. These vehicles were apparently under the control of the Commissioner of Police, but Mr. DeSouza did not know how the Commissioner of Police could control them under the new Bye-law. It would be wise to consider whether the power of controlling advertisements, inasmuch as traffic was concerned, should be delegated to the Commissioner of Police or if the President would grant licenses to such advertisements subject to the view of the Commissioner of Police. They had had experience already as far as the Webster case was concerned and it was therefore wiser to consider the matter more fully before passing the Bye-law

Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that the term ' notice " would not cover the term "advertisement" whereas the latter might cover the term " notice ". In the case, say, of orphanages, where they made an appeal to the public for contributions, it was not clear whether such an appeal would be classed as a notice or an advertisement. Such difficulties should be discussed before passing the bye-law.

The Commissioner of Police then put forward the case of the shopman who exhibited notices in his window, whether or not he should obtain

a license every time he wished to rearrange his shop was a debatable point. It was better to defer the matter till little points like this were cleared up.

The President then said that it was proposed that the matter be deferred for further consideration and the Commission agreed to the proposal.

Resolution—Deferred for further consideration.

(File No. 20 of 1938.)

H. H. CARLESTON.

President,

Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

22—11—40.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BANGALORE STATION MUNICIPALITY.

No. 20.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday the 26th October 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. ... (Present).

Vice-President.

MAHMOOD SHARIFF SAHIB .... (Absent).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Executive Engineer.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss M. Webster.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. R. Sutram Das.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	Mahmood Shariff Sahib.
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram Avl.
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	A. Rathan Singh, Esq.
M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.	
,, V. Perumalsawmy Naidu Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
C. F. De'Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 28th September 1939 for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 28th September 1939 for approval.

Resolution—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Letter dated the 12th September 1939 from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, enquiring if the Municipal Commission have any objection to its Public Analyst undertaking work for the Virajpet Municipality on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per sample.

Recommended. (Public Analyst to get 25%).

The President said that this was an enquiry as to whether there would be any objection to the Municipal Analyst taking on analysis of samples for the Virajpet Municipality at Rs. 5 per sample. They were doing similar work for the Coorg administration and the Mercara Municipality at the same rate and actually there was very little work at present for the Municipal Public Analyst from these two places. So there would be no harm in his undertaking work for the Virajpet Municipality.

Resolved that the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, be informed that the Commission agree to the Municipal Public Analyst undertaking work for the Virajpet Municipality on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per sample (Public Analyst to be paid 25% of fee).

(File No. 44 of 1934—Collection II).

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3. Consideration of the question of creating two posts of Lady Health Visitors on Rs. 40—2—60 plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance plus Rs. 5 house rent allowance by abolishing a post of Lady Health Visitor on Rs. 75—5—100 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance.

Recommended.

Resolved that two posts of Lady Health Visitors on Rs. 40—2—60 plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance plus Rs. 5/- house rent allowance, be created by abolishing a post of Lady Health Visitor on Rs. 75—5—100 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance.

(File No. 120 of 1939.)

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4. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 7,275 from the Surplus Account for acquiring land in the villages of Kayamgutta Kacherkanahally and Lingarajapuram of Bangalore Taluk, for the extension of the Protestant Cemetery at Kalpally.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 7,275 from the Surplus Account for acquiring land in the villages of Kayamgutta Kacherkanahally and Lingarajapuram of Bangalore Taluk, for the extension of the Protestant Cemetery at Kalpally.

(File No. 173 of 1932.)

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5. Market show for 1939.

Recommended.

The President said that this item merely required the formal approval of the Commission as they had already provided Rs. 400 for it in the Budget.

Resolved that a market Show be held at the Russell Market on the same lines as in past.

(File No. 148 of 1921.)

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6. Application from Sreemathi Adilakshamma, wife of late Pentanna Reddy of the Municipal Workshop for the grant of a gratuity to her.

Recommended a gratuity of Rs. 250.

Resolved that Sreemathi Adilakshamma, wife of late Pentanna Reddy of the Municipal Workshop, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 250 as a special case.

(File No. 190 of 1937.)

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7. Gratuity application of Sivasankaran, late peon, Puduparacherry Municipal Girls' School.

Recommended.

Resolved that Sivasankaran, late peon, Puduparacherry Municipal Girls' School, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 45-8-0 for which he is eligible under the Rules.

(File No. 124 of 1939).

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8. Gratuity application of Kuppusawmy Mudaliar, late peon, Town Duty Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that Kuppusawmy Mudaliar, late peon, Town Duty Department, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 105 for which he is eligible under the Rules.

(File No. 122 of 1939).

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9. Pension application of Mrs. L. Johnson, late Nurse, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that Mrs. L. Johnson, late Nurse, Health Department, be granted a pension of Rs. 12 per mensem, with effect from the 7th August 1939 for which she is eligible under the Rules.

(File No. 123 of 1939).

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10. Six estimates amounting to Rs. 6,296 for laying underground pipe sewers in Butchers' Streets and their neighbourhood.

Recommended.

The President said that this area contained some of the most insanitary spots in the congested general bazaar area and it was therefore proposed to complete underground drainage there. At its meeting on the 31st August 1939 the Municipal Commission had sanctioned two estimates amounting to Rs. 1,002 and Rs. 856 and the present proposals would complete the scheme.

Resolved that the estimates amounting to Rs. 6,296 for laying underground pipe sewers in Butchers' Streets and their neighbourhood be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for the Sewage Scheme.

(File No. 124 of 1939).

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11. Estimate of Rs. 72 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 10/a Wheeler Road and connecting the washings with the existing manhole on Paranjothi Road.

Recommended to be recovered in 12 instalments of Rs. 6 each.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 72 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 10/a, Wheeler Road and connecting the washings with the existing manhole on Paranjothi Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be recovered from the owner of the premises in 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 6 each.

(File No. 125 of 1939).

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12. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 55 and Rs. 22 for carrying out improvements to the quarters occupied by the Lady Doctor in charge of Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's Gosha Hospital (the cost to be borne by the Government).

Recommended.

The President said that the expenditure in question would actually be borne by the Government but the formal approval of the Commission was necessary as the building was Municipal.

Resolved that the two estimates amounting to Rs. 55 and Rs. 22 for carrying out improvements to the quarters occupied by the Lady Doctor in charge of Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's Gosha Hospital, be approved. Cost to be borne by the Government.

(File No. 124 of 1927).

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13. Application for providing an additional allotment of Rs. 300 in the current year's budget from the Surplus Account for numbering of houses in the Station.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the provision of an additional allotment of Rs. 300 in the current year's budget (1939—40) from the Surplus Account for numbering of houses in the Station.

(File No. 126 of 1939).

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14. Tenders received for laying 6" and 4" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Wood Street and Tate Lane and connecting the same with the existing manhole in Castle Street.

Recommended that the lowest tender of Messrs. B. R. Thiruvengada Mudaliar and Sons, be accepted.

The President explained that the lowest tender they had received was from Messrs. B. R. Thiruvengada Mudaliar & Sons, which was 6 per cent below estimate rates.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs B. R. Thiruvengada Mudaliar and Sons, for laying 6" and 4" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Wood Street and Tate Lane and connecting the same with the existing manhole in Castle Street, at 6 per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 127 of 1939).

15. Tenders received for laying 7" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Butchers' Street 'A' from 'M' No. 4 Street and connecting the same with the existing manhole on New Market Road.

Recommended acceptance of Mr. Chennarayappa's tender (lowest.)

The President said that the lowest tender in this case was that of Mr. Chennarayappa which was 5½ per cent below estimate rates.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Chennarayappa for laying 7" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Butchers' Street 'A' from 'M' No. 4 Street and connecting the same with the existing manhole on New Market Road, at 5½ per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 127 of 1939.)

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16. Tenders received for constructing a building for the Municipal Girls' School in Puduparacherry.

Acceptance of the tender of Mr. Venkatasamappa recommended.

The President said that seven tenders had been received for the work in question of which the lowest was that of Mr. Govindappa at 10½ per cent below estimate rates. This tenderer had, however, added a condition to the effect that he should be paid Rs. 15 per cwt. for iron work against the estimate rate of Rs. 12 per cwt. The next lowest tender was that of Mr. Venkatasamappa which was 9½ per cent below estimate rates but unconditional. The Standing Committee had therefore recommended that they should accept the latter.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. J. Venkatasamappa for constructing a building for the Municipal Girls' School in Puduparacherry, at 9½ per cent below estimate rates be accepted.

(File No. 127 of 1939.)

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17. Statement of receipts and expenditure during 1938—39 of charitable institutions in receipt of Municipal grants.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 136 of 1914)

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18. Periodical returns for September 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934.)

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19. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for September 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution— Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

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20. Consideration of the question of acquiring land for constructing a building for the Municipal Hindu Girls' School, Joughpollyam, Ulsoor.

Standing Committee recommend after inspection that a portion of land about 200 x 160 feet from Survey No. 53, Ulsoor, be acquired by private negotiation or through Government for construction of a school for girls.

The President said that the land proposed to be acquired had been inspected by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Armugam Pillay enquired as to where the land in question was.

The President replied that it was open land between the row of houses behind the present school building and the main channel.

Mr. Armugam Pillay then enquired as to what had happened to the site on Cambridge Road recommended by the Educational Sub-Committee.

The President said that they had first thought of that and he had inspected the site but the land was required by the Police Department and with the advent of retrocession it would go into the Retained area, so it was thought better that they should keep clear of it.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu enquired as to whether the land they now proposed to acquire belonged to Raja Kumar.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that there were two pieces of land, one belonging to Raja Kumar and the other to Muninanjappa.

The President said that the site now under consideration had been recommended by the Educational Sub-Committee as it was a suitable one and would not be as expensive as the other.

Resolved that a portion of land about 200 x 160 feet from Survey No. 53, Ulsoor, be acquired by private negotiation or through Government for construction of a school for Hindu Girls.

(File No. 17 of 1931).

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21. Sanction to dispose of the Municipal land on Robertson Road between Stephens and Wheeler Roads by lay-out and selling in auction five building sites.

Recommended. (Lay-out to include a further plot extending up to road margin which belongs to us: this plot need not however be disposed of at present to avoid congestion: other plots to be sold in public auction.)

The President said that in this connection he had just received a petition from the Bangalore Central Civic Association protesting against this land being laid-out or sold as the locality was once used as a Hindu Cemetery though of recent years it might not have been used for this purpose. The Association was making arrangements to have the inscriptions on the tombs copied.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that this objection should be considered and the land inspected by the Standing Committee.

The President said that they had already inspected it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that since it concerned the Hindu Community, they would like to make sure if there was some reason for the petition. If there were graves on the land they would certainly have objections to its being sold as building sites.

The President said that a part of their town was already built on the sites of Hindu Cemeteries.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that if there were graves on the land and trees showing location, they would not be respecting the sentiments of the Hindu Community if they laid out the land into building sites and allowed it to be built upon.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer suggested that the matter be deferred till such time as they had investigated it.

The President said that he had no objection to deferring the matter.

The Commission agreed to defer the matter.

(File No. 131 of 1939).

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22. Estimates amounting to Rs. 8,570 for a complete scheme of drainage in Ookadpalyam.

Standing Committee recommend sanction of the 3 estimates. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

The President said that this was a case which the Standing Committee had inspected. As the Municipal Commission were aware, the sanitary condition of Ookadpolyam was far from good and sometime ago they had decided to do somethiug to improve it. Three estimates amounting to Rs. 8,570 had been prepared and they had gone into them. He personally felt that it was rather an expensive proposition but on the other hand it was a necessary one. He was anxious to see whether there was any other scheme by which they could reduce the expenditure. Before the Commission actually sanctioned it, therefore. he thought they should get the advice of the Garrison Engineer who was a member of the Commission. The expenditure would in any case have to go to the Resident for sanction.

Mr. Abdul Latheef enquired as to whether it was a Military area.

The President said that it partly fell into the Military area as Military followers lived there. He again said that he thought it advisable to have a second opinion.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer enquired as to why only three estimates had been submitted for sanction.

The President replied that one was for an open drain running through the town; another was for a drain which was to serve the small portion of the village by the roadside and this was the expensive estimate. It was a small portion but it was very insanitary and so for as they could see there was no other method of dealing with it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that when they inspected the place, the idea was to have a complete scheme of drainage for the whole area to be connected to the main sewer. He did not think that piecemeal work would serve any purpose.

The President said that this was the whole scheme and covered the entire village. He would like to defer the matter to the next meeting as he would like to have the opinion of the Military Engineer.

Mr. Abdul Latheef enquired if it was his intention to get the Military to share some of the expenditure or to tell the Municipal Commission whether such a large amount was necessary or not.

The President replied that he wished to know whether they could reduce the expenditure or not. It was not a question they need rush and so he suggested that they should defer it.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 128 of 1939).

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23. Tenders received for the supply of a Motor Road Roller.

The President said that this was a necessary item. The point was that the price of Motor Road Rollers seemed to be going up. Actually, the firm had quoted for the particular type recommended by the Executive Engineer which was the " Barford ", B. D. S. 3 wheel diesel road roller-5 tons, a price of Rs. 9,032 plus Rs. 250 for erecting it in Bangalore, and in March 1938 they had quoted a price of Rs. 8,500 for the same machine. The President thought that enquiries should be made as to the reason for the

increase in cost. The trouble was that if they did not decide quickly the price might go up further.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu enquired as to whether there was any contingency that the prices would rise.

The President replied that he was of the opinion that it was quite likely.

Mr. Paezold said that he thought they should sanction the estimate and then see if they could obtain a reduction from the firm. In this way there would not be any delay.

The President said that they had not received any reply to their enquiry as to why the price had increased. He then moved the following proposal:

> "that a "Barford" type B. D. S. 3 wheel diesel road roller-5 tons, be purchased at a cost not exceeding Rs. 9,282; the President being empowered to negotiate with the firm (Jessop & Co.) to secure a reduction in the price if possible."

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that a "Barford" type B. D. S. 3 wheel diesel road roller 5 tons, be purchased at a cost not exceeding Rs. 9,282; the President being empowered to negotiate with the firm (Jessop & Co.) to secure a reduction in the price if possible.

(File No. 130 of 1939.)

H. H. CARLESTON,

President,

Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 21.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 30th November 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. ... (Present).

Vice-President.

Mahmood Shariff Sahib .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Residency Surgeon.	
The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
The Inspector of Schools.	
The Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss M. Webster.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	,, V. Perumalswamy Naidu Garu.
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	A. Rathan Singh, Esq.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodr. Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Consideration of the following :—

(a) Amendments to Sections 2 and 3 of Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III—Injury and Disfigurement of Public property or buildings adjoining public streets.

(b) Draft of a new Bye-law No. 15—a, Chapter III—Control and regulation of advertisements.

Recommended as proposed.

The President read out the amendments to Sections 2 and 3 of Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III.—Injury and Disfigurement of Public property or buildings adjoining public streets, and the draft of the new Bye-law No. 15—a, Chapter III.—Control and regulation of advertisements, and said that the subject came up before the last meeting of the Municipal Commission and was deferred for further consideration. It had been pointed out at that meeting that the absence of a definition of "advertisement" might lead to notices of lectures or meetings, etc., being subjected to taxation. Another reason why the matter had been referred back to the Standing Committee was because of the desirability of delegating the powers under Section 2 of the bye-law, to the Commissioner of Police. The bye-law had been re-drafted in order to meet those objections. The President then moved the adoption of the amendments to Sections 2 and 3 of Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III.—Injury and Disfigurement of Public property or buildings adjoining public streets, and the draft of the new bye-law No. 15—a, Chapter III. Control and regulation of advertisements.

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposal.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he thought the scale of fees proposed was rather high per square foot. Many of the people who put up advertisements were only petty merchants and as the Commission's idea in introducing the proposed legislation was not so much to increase revenue but to control the exhibition of advertisements indiscriminately, he thought that the fee was high, in view of the fact that advertising was most essential for all business and petty business-men could not afford to pay even a fee of 12 annas every month for their advertisements, in addition to all their other commitments.

The President said that he did not think that very many petty business-men advertised outside their own business premises, so that the proposed fees would not affect them.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that many of the petty merchants exhibited advertisements in places other than their own premises, so that the question might be deferred in order to give the Commissioners further time to consider the matter from all points of view.

The President said that the matter would be published in the local press for objections and suggestions from the public. The Commission might then consider any objections and suggestions that might be received and revise the scale of fees if they wished to do so when the matter came up for re-affirmation.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was sure that the merchants themselves would raise objections to the proposed scale of fees.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know for what period it would be published for objections and suggestions.

The President replied that 30 days' time would be allowed for the submission of objections and suggestions. He then put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the following amendments to Sections 2 and 3 of Bye-law No. 15. Chapter III and the draft of the new-Bye law No. 15/a, Chapter III, be approved and be published for objections :—

Amendments to Sections 2 and 3 of Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III.— Injury and Disfigurement of Public Property or Buildings adjoining public streets.

Substitute the following for the present Section 2 :—

"2. No person shall soil or deface any building or wall with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever."

Substitute the following for the present Section 3 :—

"3. No person shall write upon, soil, deface or mark with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever any tree or road surface."

Draft Bye-law No. 15/a, Chapter III—Control and Regulation of Advertisements—Bangalore Municipal Law, Section 137(I) (cc).

1. No person shall erect, exhibit or affix, or permit, or cause to be erected, exhibited or affixed any form of advertisement including sky

signs, in any public place or in, across or over any street or in any place of public resort or in any private place so as to be visible from a public place or place of public resort or on any building, wall or tree public or private, in or adjoining or abutting a street without the sanction of the President, Municipal Commission.

For the purposes of this Section, a person shall be presumed to have erected, exhibited or affixed any advertisement, if it relates to himself or his business, or if it appears on any land or building in his possession, either as owner or occupier.

Provided that this Section shall not apply—

(a) to advertisements exhibited inside a shop or other place of business relating to the wares usually advertised, or the business carried on, in the said shop or place of business, and

(b) to advertisements relating to lectures or meetings or to entertainments for charitable, educational or religious purposes, exhibited on any premises with the premission of the owner or occupier.

2. No vehicle of any description plying or parked on any street or parked on any land abutting or fronting a street, shall carry any advertisement, or shall be used for the purpose of advertising or making any announcement in the nature of an advertisement without the sanction of the President, Municipal Commission.

Provided that before such permission is given, a certificate that any vehicle to be used for carrying advertisements and any superstructure erected on it for the display of advertisements are structurally sound and not likely to cause danger or obstruction to traffic, shall be obtained from the authority charged for the time being with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules or the Hackney Carriage Act and Rules.

3. No person shall carry or exhibit on his own body in any street or public place any advertisement without the sanction of the President.

4. All advertisements for which the sanction of the President is required shall be of designs approved by the President.

5. Fees on the scale prescribed in the schedule attached to this bye-law shall be levied by the President, Municipal Commission.

Provided that the owner or occupier of any premises may be exempted from payment of fee for advertisements on his own premises pertaining to his business.

Provided further that these rates of fees shall not apply to hoardings erected by the Municipal Commission on its own land.

Provided further that the President Municipal Commission, may exempt from payment of fee, advertisements intended solely for the promotion of charitable, religious or educational objects.

6. Breach of any of these bye-laws shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

SCHEDULE.

Fees—

(a) For advertisements on private lands or buildings :—

	Rs. a. p.	
For a space up to 10 sq feet	0 12 0	per calendar month or less.
For a space over 10 sq. feet and up to 25 sq. feet	1 4 0	do
For every additional 25 sq. feet or less	1 4 0	do
(b) For advertisement boards carried on vehicles :—		
For a space up to 25 sq. feet	3 0 0	do
For a space over 25 sq. feet and up to 50 sq. feet ...	5 0 0	do
For every additional 50 sq. feet or less	5 0 0	do

(c) For advertisement boards carried by sandwich boardsmen :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For each board not exceeding 15 sq. feet in area	2	0	0	per calendar month or less.
For each board exceeding 15 sq. feet in area	3	8	0	do
(d) For illuminated advertisements and sky signs :—				
For a space up to 10 sq. feet	2	0	0	do
For a space over 10 sq. feet and up to 25 sq. feet	5	0	0	do
For every additional 25 sq. feet or less	5	0	0	do

(File No. 20 of 1938).

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2. Consideration of the draft amendments to Notification No. 2641 dated the 12th September 1902 as amended from time to time and to bye-law No. 11, Chapter III—C. Private Water Supply.

Recommended as amended.

The President read out the proposed amendments for the information of the Commission. In moving their adoption, he said that he was sure they would all agree that the question of free allowance was rather a difficult matter to decide when a number of houses were situated in the same compound with only one connection between the whole lot, that connection of course having only one meter. Under the existing rules, 5000 gallons of water were allowed free to houses renting at Rs. 50 and above, but when there were a number of houses taking water from a common connection, the difficulty was to decide from whom the excess water charges should be recovered. Naturally, the tenant of any one house would refuse to pay the fee for excess water consumed by all the tenants in the compound, so it had

been proposed to fix the minimum free allowanee at 4000 gallons and the maximum free allowance at 10,000 gallons in such cases, and to fix the responsibility for payment of the excess water charges on the owner, who would have to collect the same from his tenants in whatever manner he wished.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu suggested deferring the matter to the next meeting in order to give the Commission further time to consider the issues involved.

The President thought that as the matter was of an urgent nature, they might as well finish with it that morning. The proposal would be published for objections and suggestions and be brought up again for confirmation, so that deferring it that morning would merely delay the proposals being put into effect.

Mr. Mohamed Haneef said that it was a difficult matter and an urgent one in so far as one tenant may be consuming more water than another and yet refusing to pay the excess water charges. Somebody had to be held responsibie for the payment.

The President pointed out that when compounds containing more than one separate house had only one water connection and one meter for recording the consumption, the Commission could not tell which tenant or tenants were responsible for the excess consumption. The only thing was to make the owner responsible in such cases. If he did not want to pay, he would have to get separate meters and water connection for each house in the compound, so that the Commission would be in a position to know whom to charge for any excess water consumed.

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposed amendments.

Mr. D'Souza said that from a perusal of the file it seemed that they were trying to reduce the number of gallons which tenants had to get by way of free allowance.

The President pointed out that when there is only one connection and one meter, the maximum free allowance that could be granted under the existing rules was 5,000 gallons, irrespective of the number of separate buildings in one compound, provided the total rental value of all the houses put together was Rs. 50 or more.

Mr. D'Souza wished to know if 3 houses in one compound, each paying a rent of Rs. 50 p. m. would only be entitled to a free allowance of 5,000 gallons because they had only one connection and one meter. He

thought that the basis of the free allowance was the rent and not the meter. From the file it would seem that the total free allowance would be only 10,000 and not 15,000 as it should be if it was fixed on the rental value of the three houses.

The President said that if the tenants wanted their maximum free allowance, the owner would have to fix in separate connections and meters for each house.

Mr. D'Souza thought that that would be rather hard on the owner.

The President said that in any case a house paying a rent of Rs. 50 per mensem was large enough to warrant its own connection and meter.

Mr. D'Souza said that it would be very hard on the owner to buy separate meters for each house, especially at the present time when meters would be difficult to obtain and very expensive.

The President pointed out that so far nobody had made any suggestion as to how the difficulty could be met in any other way than that suggested by the Executive. Unless the owner took the responsibility, the Commission could not recover its dues, so if the owner did not wish to accept responsibility, he would have to have his houses metered separately.

Mr. Mootham said that there was no other way of meeting the difficulty. The owner could, of course, put in a separate meter for each tenant and make the tenant pay for it. There was always trouble with regard to the payment of excess water charges. In cases like the one in question, when it came to the payment of excess water charges, the tenants refused to pay the money and then of course the land-lord was let in for the payment. It was always best to insist upon each tenant having his own meter and paying for it himself.

The Residency Surgeon pointed out that the renting of houses was not instituted by land-lords as a charitable organisation. They received payment for their houses each month, so that the small charge of 4 annas a month per meter did not seem to him to be a very serious objection on the part of the owner.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that even though house owners received rent, they had their own difficulties. Since, however they had not considered the matter in all its details, the question might be deferred for further consideration. Of course, it would be a good thing if

each house got its own connection with a separate meter, because then, even if a house was renting at Rs. 2 a month, the owner would get a free allowance of 2,000 gallons, so that from that point of view it would be a very welcome proposal. There was a great deal more to be considered however, so that the question should be dealt with carefully in order that the ratepayers might not be made to suffer. It was not only a question of paying the 4 annas meter rent, which was only a small thing. Continuing, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had had a talk with some big landlords in the Station and they said that together with income tax and other charges, the amount a landlord who owned several houses in the Station was required to pay amounted to a pretty big figure. It was a question which could not be dealt with in haste and yet satisfactorily. That was the reason why he and his friends had suggested postponing it to the next meeting of the Commission. It was true that the proposals would be published for objections and suggestions, but it would be better if, from the beginning, they considered the matter in such detail as to place it before the public in as perfect a state as possible. After all, that was the last meeting at which the present Commissioners would sit, so that it was not necessary to rush the matter. By deferring it, they would give the new Commission an opportunity to have a say in the matter. For all those reasons, Mr. Sundaram Iyer moved the following proposal:—

> "That Item 2 of the agenda (special meeting) regarding Private Water Supply, be deferred to the next meeting for consideration".

Mr. Arunachellam Mudaliar seconded the proposal.

The President said that the proposals in question had been most carefully thought out and not rushed through, as stated by Mr. Sundaram Iyer. No doubt some members of the Municipal Commission were very preoccupied during the last two weeks, but, nevertheless, the question had been carefully considered at the last meeting of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that tenants paying high rents for their houses were according to the existing rules, entitled to a free allowance of only 5,000 gallons. That had been under consideration for sometime past and if the present question had to be tackled, it should be tackled along with that of increasing the free allowance in order to afford relief, not only to the small rented bungalows but to large bungalows as well. If they were going to revise the whole thing, it ought to be revised on a proper scale, so as to know just how much free allowance should be given to large houses renting at Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 and above. In that case, they would be in a position to know what their commitments would be.

The President remarked that Mr. Abdul Latheef was wandering from the points raised by the amendments in question.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that there was a proposition pending before the Commission for the past 3 or 4 years. Propositions brought forward both by himself as well as Mr. Paezold, to raise the free allowance had been kept in abeyance. If they tackled that problem, they would know what would be their commitments and what it would cost the Commission to raise the free allowance all round.

Mr. Ekambaram Mudaliar said that in very many cases landlords of rented houses were let down very badly. Tenants left the house and went away without settling up their dues, and the poor landlord had to bear the brunt of the payment on all sides so that to make the landlord liable even for the tenant's water consumption, seemed very hard. It was in order to safeguard their revenue from this source that the Mysore Government Electric Department took deposits from the consumers of electric current.

The President pointed out that the proposals in question made no attempt to revise the whole organisation or the whole scale of free allowance of water. Any such proposals would require a great deal of thought, possibly negotiation with the Mysore Government, and a revision of the whole Water Supply Agreement. It would also mean a very large increase in the amount of water required for the Station. The proposals in question only suggested clearing up some awkward points that had arisen. When they had a number of houses in the same compound. with one metered connection the whole place was entitled to only 5,000 gallons of free allowance if the total rental of all the houses in the compound was Rs. 50 and above. He had merely suggested therefore that the minimum in such cases might be raised to 4,000 and the maximum to 10,000 gallons. As they had great difficulty in fixing the liability on the users of excess water, the different tenants denying their responsibility for the excess consumption, it had been proposed to make the landlords in such cases responsible for the amount due to the Commission. If they deferred the question and brought it up along with the question of raising the free allowance all round, they would have to wait for months, possibly years, before the matter could be taken up again for consideration.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it would be best to consider it separately. It was not that the Standing Committee had not considered it fully, but the question was one which required further consideration.

The President said that the proposal consisted of 3 parts, viz., (1) the question of free allowance and liability for excess water charges in the case of a number of houses situated in the same compound, having one water connection and one meter; (2) payment of deposits by tenants in respect of excess water charges. There was already a resolution on the subject. As a result of the judgment of the High Court to the effect that they could not cut off water supply for non-payment of these deposits, it had been proposed to provide for them in the bye-law itself; and (3) payment of cost of missing

parts of meters. Continuing the President wished to know if Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to include all the three parts in the proposal to defer. He did not see the necessity for deferring 2nd and 3rd parts.

Mr. Paezold said that when they considered the matter during the time of Mr. Brislee, he had urged the necessity to make the resolution about the payment of deposits a bye-law but he (Mr. Brislee) had not considered it necessary.

Mr. D'Souza said that the 2nd item proposed legislation on the basis of a resolution already passed by the Commission some time ago. That was quite all right but the main thing he could not understand was why they wished to make it into a bye-law now when it was passed by them already. If they did not get the excess water deposits from the occupier, the Commission recovered it from the owner.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer did not see what difficulty would arise if he deferred all the 3 parts, to the next meeting. They would all have noticed by the constant questioning of his colleagues, that there was not much clearness of understanding on the subject.

The President pointed out that it had been before them for a long time now. The main criticism was why they had not made the resolution a bye-law. Now, when they proposed to make it a bye-law, they were asked why they were legislating on it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in order that there might not be any confusion about the issues involved, they might all agree to defer the matter and tackle the whole thing on another occasion. Nothing would be lost if they deferred it. On the other hand they would be clearer on the points raised by the amendments in question.

The President said that he had no objection to the proposition being deferred if the Commission felt that it needed further consideration. He was rather doubtful himself as to the necessity for deferring it. He put Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolution— Deferred to the next meeting for consideration.

(File No. 138 of 1939).

3. Consideration of the following questions :—

(a) Levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine.

(b) Declaring Saccharine to be a contraband article and requiring its sale to be licensed.

Reading out the proposition for the information of the Commissioners, the President said that in introducing this proposal, it was not their intention to gain revenue out of it. He had been told that Saccharine was used largely in the manufacture of aerated waters and for medicinal purposes, but the idea behind the proposal was to control its import into the Station, because a great deal of this commodity was smuggled into the City without payment of Customs Duty, and then brought into the Cantonment, so that in order to get some idea as to what did come into the Station, it had been suggested that they should levy a nominal octroi duty on it.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Paezold said that at the Standing Committee meeting he was not in favour of it, because he was not sure as to what the issues involved were. Since then, he had found out the exact position. There were, apparently, two types of Saccharine. One kind was put up in little bottles which were used for medical purposes. The other came in bags in large quantities. This latter was the saccharine which was used in aerated water factories, and he had been told that 1 lb. of this saccharine was equivalent in sweetness to one bag of ordinary sugar, for sweetening aerated waters, so that using saccharine was much cheaper than sugar, and they paid no license at all on it. For those reasons, Mr. Paezold thought that the imposition of the proposed small octroi duty was quite justifiable. Of course, for medicinal purposes, he did not know whether they should levy the duty or not, but as for saccharine imported in bulk, there was no necessity to allow its import into the Station duty free.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know what quantity of saccharine would be obtainable for Rs. 100.

With the President's permission, the Health Officer said that at the present market rate, they could get 6½ lbs. of saccharine for Rs. 100.

Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that taking into consideration the fact that not much saccharine was used in the Station, except in Soda Water Factories, it would be much better to allow it into the Station duty free, but control the quantities brought in. In any case, he wished to know what they would do about saccharine brought in, in small bottles. They, therefore, had to consider either levying duty on bulk supply or else on small quantities brought in, in small bottles. They could quite easily control the quantities brought in without levying a tax on it.

The President said that they could control the quantities brought in only by means of levying octroi. It would be impossible otherwise.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know how they were going to control import in small bottles and how they were going to levy the octroi duty in that case.

The President pointed out that only wholesale dealers of the product would be licensed and not others.

In opposing the proposition, Miss Webster said that she was not in favour of it because she thought it was going to hit the hospitals rather badly. They, who were present at the meeting were not going to suffer, and neither were the merchants and manufacturers of aerated waters. However small the licence fee might be, it would be doubled when the product was sold. Saccharine was used entirely for medicinal purposes in the treatment of gout and diabetic patients. The factories would not mind the additional cost placed on them because if the poor man now paid 1 anna for an aerated drink, then he would have to pay 1½ anna for his drink, in order that the manufacturer of the drink might recover his licence-fee. In the treatment of diabetes and gout patients, they could not treat them as they did in England where they had many conveniences. Besides, if they levied octroi duty on saccharine, the price of sugar would go up, so that taking all those things into account, including the fact that there is a War in progress, it was not fair to charge anyone.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he was sorry for the poor diabetic and gout patients, but considering the points discussed already, it was not possible to have it brought into the Station duty-free.

The Residency Surgeon said that he and the Commissioner of Police had been working out some simple arithmetic and they had come to the conclusion that the average diabetic patient used 1 grain of saccharine 3 times a day, so he would consume 1 gram in 3 weeks and in half a year he would consume one ounce. That worked out to 2 ozs. per annum, so that the Residency Surgeon did not think that the proposed duty was going to affect the price of that commodity at all, so far as hospitals were concerned.

Mr. Ekambaram wished to know how they were going to control people from bringing it in, in small quantities.

Mr. Mootham said that anybody could smuggle it in very easily.

Mr. Ekambaram wished to know if it would be possible to levy the octroi duty in cases where it was brought into the Station in small packets and bottles.

Mr. Mootham wished to know whether it would be worth the trouble for the Commission, as the octroi proposed was hardly anything at all.

The President did not think it would be so difficult as they thought it would be. Private persons bringing in a small quantity of it would not be charged octroi. It was only the wholesale dealer who would be taxed. After all, it was only a trivial fee, proposed for the purpose of control.

The Residency Surgeon did not think that his estimate differed very greatly from the actual facts, but it was simply an estimate. The saccharine used for medicinal purposes was extremely concentrated and used in very small 1 grain tablets. At the highest figure, it could not possibly exceed 3 ozs. a year.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved :—

I. (1) That under the provisions of Section 41 (1) (A) (e) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, octroi duty be levied in the Station on saccharine at Rs. 1-0-0 per cent ad valorem and that the proposal be published as required by Section 44 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law.

(2) That the following addition be made to Appendix No. 15 of the Bye-laws :—

"9. Saccharine ... Re. 1-0-0 per cent ad-valorem."

II. (1) That under the provisions of Section 67 (1) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, wholesale dealers in Saccharine be required to take out licenses for the purpose and to pay a fee for the same at Re. 1-0-0 per annum.

(2) That the following addition be made to Appendix 18 of the Bye-laws under Class (1) :—

"Wholesale dealers in Saccharine ... Re. 1-0-0 per annum."

(File No. 134 of 1939.)

H. H. CARLESTON.

President,

Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 22.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 30th November 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

Mahmood Shariff Sahib .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Residency Surgeon.	
The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
The Inspector of Schools.	
The Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Miss M. Webster.	A. E. Hutchins, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. R. Sutram Das, Bangalore Trades Association.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M. R. Ry. B. V. Purushotham Naidu Garu.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	,, V. Perumalswamy Naidu Garu.
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	A. Rathan Singh, Esq.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodr. Avl.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, T. M. Arumugam Pillay, Avl.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 26th October 1939, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 26th October 1939, for approval.

Resolution—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Consideration of the draft conditions regarding licenses for Dhobies.

Recommended.

The President said that the proposition suggested a few simple conditions for the grant of licenses for dhobies in order to see that they kept their places of business clean and did not suffer from infectious diseases.

Referring to condition (6), Mr. Ekambaram wished to know if that condition prevented the dhoby himself from living on the premises but in separate apartments. He could not be expected to store the clothes in one place and live elsewhere himself. Many dhobies lived on the premises, so Mr. Ekambaram suggested amending that condition accordingly, as seemed to be conveyed by condition (1).

Referring to the condition in question, the President said that Mr. Ekambaram's suggestion was reasonable and might be adopted. The words "any building" might be deleted and the words, "any room," be substituted for them.

Mr. Ekambaram agreed to the amended wording of condition (6).

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they had received a copy of the conditions from the office and that he had sent the same around in circulation among the dhobies, because it was legislation concerning them and their business. He had not, however, received any reply from the dhobies up to

then. So far as the conditions were concerned, Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that they were rather drastic for the dhobies, and that they would suffer many hardships in keeping them. Referring to condition (3) with regard to lime-washing their premises, Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that it was not necessary to have the words, "to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commission," because that would cause trouble for the dhobies. Of course, as far as lime-washing was concerned, it was necessary, but it would be enough to impose the condition that the person should lime-wash his premises once, twice or three times, as much as his means and the necessity for it allowed. After all, the prices of lime and mortar, etc., required for the purpose were high, so that the Commission should take that into consideration when imposing the condition. Of course the condition regarding infectious diseases was all right, but it would be better to wait and see what they had to say before legislating on the matter, whether they should add to the conditions or amend them from the dhobies' point of view.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that they would have an opportunity of objecting or making other suggestions when the matter was published for objections and suggestions.

The President pointed out that that proposition did not affect the bye-laws, so that it would not be published for objections and suggestions.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know what would happen if there was a case of typhoid in a dhoby's house.

The President said that in that case the washing of all clothes would have to be stopped.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer observed that the average man felt no responsibility in that respect, so that if the rules were not to be published for objections and suggestions, the Commission would do well to wait until the dhobies had considered the set of conditions and sent in their views on the matter, after which the question could be considered by the Commission in view of the dhobies' objections or suggestions. Under those circumstances, Mr. Sundaram Iyer suggested that the Commission might consider letting the proposition lie over for a couple of months, to give the dhobies time to consider it and the Commissioners also some time to go into the question again with them. The dhoby was a man who took his own time to do things, as would be seen from the irregularity with which they delivered the clothes to their clients so that two months' time would be just enough to see the matter through properly before it came up for

consideration once again. He therefore proposed an amendment to defer the proposition until their meeting in January 1940.

Mr. Arunachellam Mudaliar seconded the proposal.

Mr. Abdul Latheef did not think that there was any need to defer the proposition. The question to be considered was whether the rules should be framed in the interests of the public or in the interests of the dhobies. Much of the infection carried in the Station originated in dhobies' houses and as such, the conditions governing their licenses as proposed ought not to be objected to. With regard to the limewashing of their premises, all they had to do was to limewash them twice or three times a year, and if they did that properly, the Commission would be quite satisfied. There was no point in considering it again from the dhobies' point of view, when the interests of the public were concerned in the enactment of those conditions. There should be some legislation to keep the dhobies under control. The deferring of the question for 2 or 3 months was unnecessary. There was no doubt that they would object to all the rules because all the rules imposed certain restrictions upon them. Possibly, the best authority on the matter was Col. Hance, the Residency Surgeon.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu observed that there was no doubt that everybody tried to avoid the imposition of rules, but what the amendment suggested was merely giving them some more time so that they might have some practical suggestions of their own to make. They did not in the least wish to endanger the public interests by doing away with the proposed legislation, but if more time was allowed for consideration, they would be in a better position to put up a set of rules not only in the interests of the public but in those of the dhobies as well.

In speaking on the proposition, Col. Hance, the Residency Surgeon said that there was no doubt that some form of legislation was required, but at the same time, if they were agreed that rules should be framed, he did not see any harm in obtaining the view of the people whom those rules were going to affect. They ought to hear the other side of the case and it would not hurt their decision to bring in the rules after both sides of the question were heard. With regard to rule (9) it was a little difficult to say what infectious diseases were not "dangerous," so that if he might make a suggestion, he would suggest that they put in the word "notifiable" in qualifying the nature of the infectious disease. The word "dangerous" was much too vague and indefinite to be of any value.

The President asked Mr. Sundaram Iyer if it was his intention to have the matter deferred to their meeting in January and not to the next meeting. He would prefer to have it considered and done with at their next meeting, because the sooner the rules came into force the better.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that the dhobies could not be as expeditious as the Commission would like them to be in such a matter, and so he wanted to give them as much time as possible.

Colonel Hance, the Residency Surgeon, said that they were just beginning the enteric season and he would advise as much expedition as possible in the matter, which was more urgent than the question of water, which also had been deferred by Mr. Sundaram Iyer.

The President wished to know if Mr. Sundaram Iyer meant to consult the dhobies on the rules in question.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that they wished to consult them, but they had so many other responsibilities that they could not go into the localities for this business. The dhobies had their own Panchayats for the different localities and all they could do was to approach the headman of each Panchayat and ask him what the dhobies' views were.

The President wished to know if Mr. Sundaram Iyer would like him to do that and get the matter expedited.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if the President did that it would be all the better.

The President wanted to know if Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to fix any particular date for the discussion of the deferred proposition. If not, he (the President) would try and consult the headmen concerned before the next meeting. so that the matter might be considered at that meeting, otherwise it would have to wait until January 1940. It would therefore be best for Mr. Sundaram Iyer to say in his amendment simply, ' deferred for consideration " and leave it at that, so that it could be taken up as soon as the people were consulted. either in December or January.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer agreed to the President's suggestion and worded his amendment accordingly. as follows :—

" that item 2 on the agenda (ordinary meeting) be deferred."

Mr. Arunachellam Mudaliar seconded the amendment.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 135 of 1939.)

3. Approval to the payment of Rs. 3,000 being a moiety of the cost of constructing the staff quarters for the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Station (instead of Rs. 2,000 as originally proposed).

Recommended.

The President said that at a previous meeting it had been suggested to provide a sum of Rs. 6,000, being the estimated cost of the staff quarters of the Sanatorium, by the following means :—

(1) One-third by public subscription ;

(2) One-third by contribution from the Municipal Commission's funds, and

(3) One-third by Government contribution.

It was now thought, however, that the time was not opportune to raise funds by public subscriptions, and so it had been suggested that the Government and the Commission should meet the cost of constructing the staff quarters in question in equal shares. The approval of the Commission to the payment of Rs. 3,000 (instead of Rs. 2,000 as originally proposed) was required.

The Commission approved of the suggested increase in the Commission's share of the cost, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

Resolved that the proposal to pay Rs. 3,000 being a moiety of the cost of constructing the staff quarters for the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Station (instead of Rs. 2,000 as originally proposed) be approved.

(File No. 60 of 1939).

———

4. Sanction to the transfer of Rs. 500 from the head " Purchase of Meters " to the head " Repairs to Meters " to meet the requirements of the remaining period of the year.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the transfer of Rs. 500 from the head, " Purchase of Meters " to the head, " Repairs to Meters " to meet the requirements of the remaining period of the year.

(File No. 136 of 1939).

———

5. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 112-2-0 to Mr. Webster, Appellant in Second Appeal No. 1 of 1939 in the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Recommended.

The President wished to know if the Commission would duly sanction the payment of the amount specified by the High Court.

Mr. Sinclair said that it was a pity that the public should be made to bear the brunt of that payment.

The President observed that it was not in order for Mr. Sinclair to discuss that matter at that stage. The Court had ordered the payment and so the amount had to be paid, so that there was no use discussing it all over again.

Mr. Sinclair said that he was not thinking of discussing it, but was merely giving them a word of warning and hoped that such a mistake would not happen again.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 112-2-0 to Mr. Webster, Appellant in Second Appeal No. 1 of 1939, in the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

(File No. 88 of 1935.)

———

6. Sanction to grant a sum of Rs. 504-5-0 being the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules to Mrs. J. Benjamin, late Lady Health Visitor, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment to Mrs. J. Benjamin, late Lady Health Visitor. Health Department, of a sum of Rs. 504-5-0 being the bonus payable to her under the Provident Fund Rules.

(File No. 137 of 1939.)

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7. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 25-14-0 being the bonus due under the Provident Fund Rules to the late Mrs. Miriamma, Municipal Assistant School Mistress, to her husband.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 25-14-0 being the bonus due under the Provident Fund Rules to the late Mrs. Miriamma, Municipal Assistant School Mistress, to her husband.

(File No. 138 of 1939).

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8. Gratuity application of Munisawmappa, late peon, Rao Bahadur B. V. Venkataswamy Naidu's Municipal Boys' School, Shoolay.

Recommended.

Resolved that Munisawmappa, late peon, Rao Bahadur B. V. Venkataswamy Naidu's Municipal Boys' School, Shoolay, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 180 for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 139 of 1939.)

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9. Pension application of Mr. S. N. Padmanabhan, late Headmaster, Rao Sahib B. G. Rajagopal Mudaliar's Municipal Boys' School, Old Poor House Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that Mr. S. N. Padmanabhan, late Headmaster, Rao Sahib B. G. Rajagopal Mudaliar's Municipal Boys' School, Old Poor House Road,

be granted a pension of Rs. 25 per mensem with effect from the 15th May 1939, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 140 of 1939).

———

10. Estimates amounting to Rs. 8,570 for a complete scheme of drainage in Ookadpollyam.

The President said that that item had been deferred at their last meeting. The Standing Committee had inspected the place and they had also consulted the Garrison Engineer, who had observed that he saw no other scheme for it. He wished to know if the Commission would like to include it in next year's budget programme.

The Commission signified its willingness to have it included in the 1940/41 budget programme.

Resolved that the estimates amounting to Rs. 8,570 for a complete scheme of drainage in Ookadpollyam, be sanctioned. Provision to be made in the budget for 1940/41.

(File No. 128 of 1939).

———

11. Estimates for effecting improvements in front of the Russell Market.

3 items recommended for being taken up now. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account:—

1. Widening New Market Road from Meenatchi Koil Street to Dharmaraja Koil Street.

2. Providing a roundabout at the junction of Meenatchi Koil Street and New Market Road.

3. Providing a paved foot-path along the western side of cart road from Meenatchi Koil Street to Chandy Chowk Road.

The President said that for the present it had been decided to leave out the construction of a bus shelter because that was a most expensive item and also meant the importation of certain materials. The other works could be attended to. The 1st item was the widening of New Market Road and the third had been suggested by one of the Ratepayers Associations.

Mr. Paezold said that it would be a very good thing if they got rid of the latrine along that road. At present it was an eyesore and should be demolished.

The President pointed out that that would have to stand until they put up the bus shelter, which would also contain a latrine. He put the three items recommended to the meeting and they were approved.

Resolved that for the present the following works be carried out in connection with effecting improvements in front of the Russell Market, the cost being met from the Surplus Account :—

1. Widening New Market Road from Meenatchi Koil Street to Dharmaraja Koil Street .... Rs. 865

2. Providing a roundabout at the junction of Meenatchi Koil Street and New Market Road. Rs. 143

3. Providing paved footpath along the western side of cart road from Meenatchi Koil Street to Chandy Chowk Road ... Rs. 1,261

(File No. 146 of 1939).

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12. (a) Estimate of Rs. 3,253 for improving the Saadut Dispensary on Hosur Road.

(b) Estimate of Rs. 1,678 for providing additional accommodation in Ulsoor Dispensary.

Recommended.

Resolved that :—

(a) the estimate of Rs. 3,253 for improving the Saadut Dispensary on Hosur Road, be sanctioned.

(b) the estimate of Rs. 1,678 for providing additional accommodation in Ulsoor Dispensary, be sanctioned.

Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 141 of 1939).

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13. Estimate of Rs. 1,572 for covering the masonry main sewer from the covered portion below Old Madras Road up to Binnamangala Kodi Channel.

Recommended.

The President said that that was merely another instalment of the scheme for covering up sewers. It would also reduce the mosquito menace and improve the health of the town. He put the estimate to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,572 for covering the masonry main sewer from the covered portion below Old Madras Road up to Binnamangala Kodi Channel, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 141 of 1939).

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14. Estimate of Rs. 338 for carrying out improvements to the playground of the Municipal School, Blackpally.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 338 for carrying out improvements to the playground of the Municipal School, Blackpally, be sanctioned.

Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 141 of 1939).

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15. Revised compensation statement for Rs. 896-12-1 for acquiring land for extending Hindu Cemetery and Kenchappa Roads.

Recommended.

Resolved that the revised compensation statement for Rs. 896-12-1 for acquiring land for extending Hindu Cemetery and Kenchappa Roads, be accepted. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 16 of 1936).

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16. Tenders received for the supply of articles of clothing to Municipal employees during 1939 – 40.

The President explained that the Friend-in-Need Society were now willing to reduce their rates to the same figures as those charged last year, so that there would be no increase in the amount required for the work in question.

Mr. Ekambaram wished to know what would be the difference between the tender now submitted by the Friend-in-Need Society and that submitted by the private party.

The President said that the difference would be about Rs. 120 in favour of the private tender, but at the same time the Commission had to consider that the Friend-in-Need Society was a charitable institution and was doing good work in the town. If the Commission withdrew their support in respeet of giving them the clothing contract, the institution would be badly affected.

Speaking in support of giving the Friend-in-Need Society the clothing contract, Miss Webster said that the Commission would be doing a wise thing in selecting their tender, because the Institution did better work than other private parties. All the work done by their workers was examined closely to see that it was properly done. They used better cotton and the clothes lasted longer in consequence. The work was done by women and this useful employment helped to keep them from going begging on the streets. They received a small wage of 6 annas a day and a lunch. It was only right that the Commission should give the Institution the contract as it would help them a great deal in many ways. The verandah dhersie could not really be depended upon to do the work satisfactorily as he used inferior cotton, the result of which was that the clothes did not last long so that what they got made by the Friend-in-Need Society was not only

of good quality and workmanship, but it also helped to relieve the distress of many poor people in the Station.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the tender of the Women's Workshop, Friend-in-Need Society, for the supply of articles of clothing to Municipal employees during 1939/40, at the rates quoted in the list enclosed with the Honorary Secretary's letter, dated the 29th November 1939, be accepted.

(File No. 142 of 1939.)

———

17. Consideration of the question of allotting the Municipal land to the east of the Indian Gymkhana on Wheeler Road to Clarence High School, Richards Town, for a playground.

Recommended that so much of the land as is required by them be leased to Clarence School free leaving a plot 200 feet wide (adjoining the land leased to the Indian Gymkhana) for the recreation of Cox Town people.

The President said that the Standing Committee had inspected the land and recommended that so much of it as was required for a playground for the Clarence School might be leased to the authorities of the school free of charge, leaving a plot 200 feet wide adjoining the Indian Gymknana, for a recreation ground for the people of Cox Town.

Mr. Ekambaram wished to know if they had received any proposal from the authorities of the Grass Farm. It was suggested that as the other part was not fit for a playground, it might be taken over by the Grass Farm.

The President said that they had not received any offer from the Grass Farm, but they might not want it at all. He put the proposal regarding the playground to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that so much of the Municipal land to the east of the Indian Gymkhana on Wheeler Road, as is required by them, be leased to the authorities of the Clarence High School, Richards Town, free of charge, for a playground for the school, leaving a plot 200 feet wide (adjoining the land leased to the Indian Gymkhana) for the recreation of Cox Town people.

(File No. 22 of 1939.)

———

18. Lay-out of the Municipal vacant land on Mosque Road to the south of the Main Channel into building sites.

Recommended that the lay-out be approved and the three plots sold in public auction.

The President said that the land had been inspected by the Standing Committee, and it had been recommended to be sold by public auction. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the lay-out of the Municipal vacant land on Mosque Road to the south of the Main Channel into building sites, be approved and that the three plots be sold in public auction.

(File No. 143 of 1939).

———

19. Mr. Appanna's application requesting the grant of the Municipal land around the Mariamma Temple, Murphy Town, free of cost, and the construction of a compound wall for the temple at Municipal expense.

Recommended that a plot of land 10 feet wide on the North, 11½ feet wide on the West, 13 feet wide on the South and 25 feet wide on the East, around the temple be leased free of charge to the temple authorities, subject to suitable conditions for the formation of a compound for the temple.

The President said that the Standing Committee had inspected the place and had recommended that a plot of land 10 feet wide on the North and 25 feet wide on the East, around the temple be leased free of charge for the formation of a compound for the Temple in question.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that as the Municipal Commission were not prepared to bear the cost of constructing the compound wall, it should be made clear in the resolution that the wall should be built at the expense of the Trustees themselves.

The President pointed out that as there was no actual application from the Trustees to the Commission asking them to bear the cost of the construction, there was no necessity to consider the matter at all.

Mr. Paezold observed that it would save trouble later on if the Commission put that on record at once.

The President agreed to add the clause that the compound should be built at their own expense. He put the proposition to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that a plot of land 10 feet wide on the North, 11½ feet wide on the West, 13 feet wide on the South and 25 feet wide on the East around the Mariamma Temple, Murphy Town, be leased free of charge to the temple authorities subject to suitable conditions for the formation of a compound for the temple. (Cost of constructing the compound wall if any to be met by the temple authorities.)

(File No. 144 of 1939).

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20. Contribution to the War Fund of the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association.

Recommended a contribution of Rs. 1,000.

The President said that in response to an Appeal from the Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association, the Standing Committee recommended a contribution of Rs. 1,000, the same amount as was given towards the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund last year. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the Commission give a contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the War Fund of the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 145 of 1939).

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21. Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Anathasrayam for the year ending 30th September 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 100 of 1924.)

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22. Periodical returns for October 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934.)

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23. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for October 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934.)

Before the meeting dispersed, the President said that as that was the last meeting of the old Commission, on behalf of the Executive and himself, he wished to bid farewell to all those whom they would not see again. They would be sorry to miss so many of the old faces and he wished to thank them for their co-operation while they worked on the Municipal Commission. He was sure that though they would no longer be active members of the Commission, they would all, nevertheless, take an interest in the welfare of the Station. Their work during the past three years had been very useful and he hoped that the same would be said of the new Commission after their term of office closed.

The meeting then terminated.

H. H. CARLESTON,

President,

Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 23.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Tuesday, the 5th December 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. ... (Present).

Vice-President.

(Vacant). ....

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Residency Surgeon.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
The Inspector of Schools.	
The Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	
W. Sinclair, Esq.	
F. D. Mootham Esq.	
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
Chas. J. Cole, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodr. Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
Mr. H. Battan Lal.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Before the meeting commenced, the President said that before taking up the business of the day, he would like to congratulate the non-offiicial members of the Municipal Commission on their election, whether opposed or unopposed, and to welcome them to the Commission. He hoped that they would have a very profitable three years before them, and that during that period they might be able to bestow many benefits on the town, the administration of which was entrusted to them.

The President then took up the business on the agenda.

1. Election of a Vice-President.

The President said that the first item on the agenda was the election of a Vice-President, and called for nominations from the members.

Mr. Abdul Latheef proposed that Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu be elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposal.

As there were no other nominations, the President declared Mr. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu to have been elected Vice-President.

(File No. 241 of 1919).

Before item (2) on the agenda was proceeded with, Mr. Abdul Latheef, having been permitted by the President to speak, congratulated Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu on behalf of the Municipal Commission and himself, on his unanimous election as Vice-President for the ensuing year. He said that it was the object of the Commission that they should start a convention by which they could give an opportunity to the members of the different communities to have one of their number elected as Vice-President. As. Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu had been elected by the unanimous vote of the Commission as Vice-President for that year, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he was sure that that gentleman would do full justice to the office and be a non-party man, for the Vice-President of the Commission, which worked for the common good of the people of the Station, ought to be a non-party man, with only the interests of the people at heart. He was sure that Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu would respect the confidence which the Municipal Commission had placed in him and would do his utmost to fulfil the duties of the Vice-President to the best of his ability, at the same time carrying out the wishes of the Commission in the best manner possible. In conclusion, Mr. Abdul Latheef congratulated Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu once again on behalf of the Municipal Commission.

In replying to Mr. Abdul Latheef's congratulatory speech on behalf of the Municipal Commissfon, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu asked them to accept his very sincere thanks for the great honour that they had bestowed upon him by electing him as Vice-President unanimously. To be elected as Vice-President was, perhaps, the highest honour which could be conferred upon any member of the Commission, and he thought that it was the first time in the living memory of himself and his colleagues there that morning that there had been any such procedure of unanimous election of the Vice-President. He took that opportunity of thanking, not only his European and Anglo-Indian friends there, but also his Indian brothers for the honour and confidence which they had shown him, not only in his own behalf but also on behalf of the Congress Party. Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu hoped that he would prove worthy of their confidence and assured them that he would do his best to satisfy the needs of the people of the Station and the requirements of the Municipal Commission, in so far as he was permitted to do anything within the limited sphere of the office of Vice-President with which he was entrusted. He could not say then whether he would prove a success or a failure in the attempt, but so far as personal endeavour and the will to do service for the Station were concerned, he would not be found wanting in his duties. To the Executive Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu appealed that their object and his should always be one and the same. They were there to do good for the public of the Station, and that should be their end and aim. Of course there would be some slight differences of opinion, but he assured them that his aim and theirs was one and that he would always try to work with them in all things. He prayed that the Lord would be pleased to bestow guidance and light upon them all, so that they might make the City of Bangalore a thing of beauty, and concluded by asking God to bless them in the fulfilment of that object.

The President then took up the other business on the agenda.

2. Election of members to the Standing Committee.

The President said that the Vice-President was an Ex-officio member of that Committee and need not be voted for.

A ballot was held, as a result of which the following Commissioners were elected members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer	....	27 Votes.
,, R. E. Paezold	....	23 ,,
,, J. J. Newton	....	22 ,,
,, M. Abdul Latheef	....	20 ,,
,, W. Sinclair	....	18 ,,
,, H. S. Narasiah	....	18 ,,

(File No. 175 of 1920).

3. Election of members to the Health Committee.

The President said that the Health Committee consisted of the Chairman and 6 members. The Chairman was always the Residency Surgeon and the 6 members had to be made up of the following :--

2 Europeans or Anglo-Indians,

2 Hindus,

1 Mohamedan, and

1 of any community.

In that case they would notice, that the Vice-President was not an ex-officio member and that the nominated Commissioner representing the Depressed Classes could also be voted for if the Commission wished.

A ballot was held, as a result of which the following Commissioners were elected members of the Health Committee :—

Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

1. Mr. W. Sinclair ... 20 votes.
2. ,, R. E. Paezold .... 19 ,,

Hindus.

1. Mr. W. Ekambaram .... 22 votes.
2. ,, N. Narayana Chetty .... 16 ,,

Mohamedans.

Mr. M. Abdul Latheef .... 19 votes.

6th Seat open to any Community.

Mr. M. Thangiah ... 18 votes.

(File No. 105 of 1916).

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4. Election of members to the Housing Committee.

The President said that the members of that Committee could be elected by nomination. The Vice-President was an ex-officio member and need not be voted for.

Mr. M. Abdul Latheef proposed the following names :—

Mr. N. Narayana Chetty.

„ H. S. Narasiah.

„ R. E. Paezold.

„ Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.

Mr. M. Thangiah seconded the proposal.

Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer proposed the name of Mr. W. Sinclair.

Mr. J. J. Newton seconded the proposal.

A vote being taken, the following 4 Commissioners were elected members of the Housing Committee :—

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait

„ R. E. Paezold.

„ H. S. Narasiah.

„ N. Narayana Chetty.

(The Vice-President—Chairman of the Committee.)

(File No. 189 of 1923).

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5. Election of members to the Water Sub-Committee.

Mr. Abdul Latheef proposed that the existing Water Sub-Committee be re-elected with Mr. H. Battan Lal in place of Mr. Arumugam Pillay.

Mr. R. E. Paezold seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Members of the new Water Sub-Committee.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.

„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

„ C. F. D'Souza.

„ H. Battan Lal.

„ C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

(File No. 181 of 1921).

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6. Election of members to the Educational Sub-Committee.

The President said that in that case the Vice-President was the Chairman of the Committee and the Inspector of Schools an ex-officio member.

Mr. Abdul Latheef proposed the following names :—

Mr. Mahmood Shariff.

„ C. F. D'Souza.

„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

„ M. Thangiah.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait seconded the proposal.

As other proposals were made, a ballot was held, as a result of which the following Commissioners were elected members of the Educational Sub-Committee.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff	....	24 votes.
„ C. F. D'Souza	....	20 „
„ M. Thangiah	....	18 „
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco	....	13 „
Mr. H. S. Narasiah	....	13 „

(Vice-President—Chairman of the Committee. Inspector of Schools—Ex-Officio Member.)

(File No. 68 of 1915).

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7. Election of members to the Market Sub-Committee.

The President said that no number was fixed as regards the strength of this Committee, but the Commission usually elected 10 members.

After a ballot was taken, the President declared that there was a tie between Mr. Narasiah and Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

Mr. Narasiah expressed his desire to withdraw in favour of Dr. Pacheco.

The President then declared the following members to have been elected members of the Market Sub-Committee :—

Mr. N. Narayana Chetty.

,, H. Battan Lal.

,, Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.

,, F. D. Mootham.

,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

,, W. Ekambaram.

,, O. H. Brookes.

,, C. R. Nagappa.

,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

(Vice-President—Chairman of the Committee).

(File No. 239 of 1919.)

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8. Election of 4 members of the Municipal Commission to the Local Excise Advisory Committee.

A Ballot was held, as a result of which the following Commissioners were elected members of the Local Excise Advisory Committee :—

Mr. Chas. J. Cole.

,, C. F. D'Souza.

,, H. S. Narasiah.

,, O. H. Brookes.

(File No. 11 of 1930).

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9. (a) Mr. Paezold's proposition to abolish the Parks Supervision Committee created in the Municipal Commission's resolution No 5, dated the 20th May 1930, and subsequently elected year after year.

(b) Election of members to the Parks Supervision Committee.

(a) The President said that before they elected the members to the Parks Supervision Committee, Mr. Paezold wished to propose its abolition altogether. He then called upon Mr. Paezold to move his proposition.

In expressing his desire to withdraw his proposition, Mr. Paezold said that it appeared to him that the Commission was not in favour of the Committee's abolition, although it was one which never met or seemed to function in any way. It was, in other words, merely a Committee on paper. That was all. Anyhow, as he did not wish to press the matter, he withdrew the proposition with the permission of the House.

Proposition withdrawn.

(b) The President said that 4 members were to be elected to the Parks Supervision Committee.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that as the number was not expressly notified in the Bye-laws, he would like to propose that the number be increased to 5.

Mr. C. F. D'Souza seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried. He then called for nominations.

Mr. W. Sinclair proposed the following names :—

Mr. J. J. Newton.

„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

„ W. Ekambaram.

Mr. F. D. Mootham seconded the proposal.

Mr. N. Narayana Chetty proposed the name of Mr. Sinclair.

Mr. V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar seconded the proposal.

Mr. Abdul Latheef proposed the name of Mr. Paezold.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay seconded the proposal.

Mr. C. F. D'Souza proposed the name of Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.

Mr. M. Thangiah seconded the proposal.

At that stage, Mr. Ekambaram withdrew and the following 5 Commissioners were elected members of the Parks Supervision Committee :—

Mr. J. J. Newton.
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar,
,, W. Sinclair,
,, R. E. Paezold.
,, Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.

(File No. 67 of 1934.)

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10. Appointment of 3 members of the Municipal Commission to test and certify the set of Standard Weights and Measures kept in the Municipal Office, as required by Section 6 of Bye-law No. 20, Chapter III—Weights and Measures.

Mr. C. F. D'Souza proposed the following names :—

Mr. H. Battan Lal.
,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

Mr. F. D. Mootham seconded the proposal.

As there were no further nominations, the above 3 Commissioners were appointed members of the Committee in question.

(File No. 200 of 1928.)

Before the meeting terminated, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that as the number of members to be elected to the Market Sub-Committee was not fixed, he would suggest that the names of Mr. Paezold and Mr. Shanmugam Pillay be included in the list, bringing the number up to 12.

Rising to a point of order, Mr. Newton pointed out that as the matter had been closed, it could not be re-opened at that meeting.

Agreeing with Mr. Newton's remarks, the President said that the Commission could not increase the number of members on the Market Sub-Committee at that stage, but could do so only by passing a specific resolution to that effect, and that could only be done at a subsequent meeting of the Commission.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that so long as the meeting was not over, any Municipal Commissioner could make any suggestion he wished to, but since the President was not in favour of his proposal, he would not press it that morning.

The meeting then terminated.

H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 24.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 21st December 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
	The Commissioner of Police.
	The Residency Surgeon.
	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
	The Inspector of Schools.
	The Executive Engineer.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	Mahmood Shariff Sahib.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
Chas. J. Cole, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Shaik Dawood Saheb.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khasim Sait.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao, Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Moodaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayan Chetty Garu.	
Mr. H. Battan Lal.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Consideration of the amendments to Notification No. 2641 dated the 12th September 1902, as amended from time to time, and to Bye-law No. 11 Chapter III—C. Private Water Supply.

Recommended omitting note to proviso I of clause (ii) of Notification No. 2641 dated the 12th September 1902, as amended from time to time.

The President said that that item had been dealt with at their last meeting and deferred for further consideration. The Standing Committee who had considered it again, had decided that the only change necessary was the omission of the note placing liability for the payment of excess water charges on the owner of the premises. He read out the amendments as recommended by the Standing Committee and then proposed their adoption.

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposal.

Mr. D'Souza said that, as regards the question of meters, for the safe custody of which either the owner or the occupier was responsible, if the meters were installed within the premises, he felt that they should permit either the owners or occupiers to put on their own locks to safeguard the meters placed in their charge. They could then be held solely responsible without dispute.

The President said that that suggestion was a good one. At present there existed a notification prohibiting the locking of meters by owners or occupiers of houses in which they were installed, but he would take steps to cancel that notification and permit private locks to be placed on meter boxes in private houses.

Mr. Brookes wished to know who, in the event of the Commission allowing private locks to be placed on meter boxes, would provide the hasp and staple for the lock.

The President said that he could not undertake to provide all that. If owners or occupiers felt that the meters would be safer with their own locks, they could put them on if the law allowed it.

Mr. D'Souza pointed out that the present locking arrangement for meters was not very safe. Anybody who had had a little experience in such matters could easily open the lock. Previously, he had had a meter box in his premises which could be locked with an ordinary lock and key. Subsequently, the Commission had provided meter boxes having patent locking arrangement, but the latter did not appear to be so safe. Mr. D'Souza felt

that if the person who would be held responsible for the safe custody of the meter was not permitted to place his own lock on to the meter box, he could not be held responsible for any damage or injury caused to it.

The President said that he could undertake to see that owners or occupiers were permitted to place ther own locks on meter boxes if they so desired.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he remembered that they had considered the question of allowing the putting on of private locks on meter boxes and also of the various sections regarding deposits, etc., and how the money should be collected, whether from the occupier or the owner. Subsequently, he had had occasion to meet some important landlords and other ratepayers and also had had occasion to see various types of meter boxes which they had introduced for their meters in the Station. Taking the people's opinion into consideration, Mr. Sundaram Iyer considered that the bye-law as proposed by the Executive needed some amendment and alteration to satisfy the requirements of the ratepayers. He agreed with Mr. D'Souza that there was dissatisfaction with regard to responsibility for the safe custody of meter parts. As that gentleman had pointed out, the present locking arrangement was so simple that anybody could open the meter boxes. Another thing to be considered was that the person who was held responsible did not have the key which was with the meter reader, so that in many cases, the innocent owner or occupier was made to pay for the missing parts when he could not even open the box to see the meter. He said that the President had just suggested that he could countermand the Circular dated the 20th June 1903 in Appendix 21 of the Municipal Bye-laws, page 161, by informing the ratepayers that they could put on their own locks on meters if they so desired, but in his opinion even that suggestion if carried into effect would not take them any further, because the present meter boxes were all made of cement and thus it was not possible to provide them with hasps and staples for locking them with ordinary locks. Even in the case of the iron meter boxes, unless extensive earth-work was undertaken, the public could not put on their own locks securely. In his opinion, therefore, the cancellation of the previous Circular and fixing the liability on the owner or occupier by asking them to put on their own locks, would only be placing on them an unnecessary burden, in that they would not, in future, have a chance of defending themselves (as is the case now) should any of the meter parts become damaged or lost. Mr. Sundaram Iyer, therefore, suggested that "Explanation 2" might be omitted. As it stood now, the law provided for an enquiry being made as to how the meter got damaged or any of its parts lost. The cancellation of that circular would take away that right and leave the person responsible for the meter with no means of protecting himself against the charge of damaging or wilfully taking away meter parts. That would make the ratepayer more dissatisfied. Therefore, Explanation 2 under Section 19 might be omitted and until such time as they got the facility for providing their own locks, with absolute

safety, the ratepayers should be saved the extra burden of not being able to defend themselves against false charges. With regard to the question of free allowance in the case of 2 or more houses situated in the same compound, having only one meter, Mr. Sundaram Iyer agreed to the proposed amendments, but in para (3) which contained the preamble, " in order to fix the liability for payment on the owner ....." etc.. they should take it to mean that if the owner was occupying the premises himself and had taken the water himself, then he was responsible. If it was the occupier of the premises who took the water, then the occupier was responsible, but on no account ought the owner to be held responsible for the water used by the occupier, unless he himself was the occupier. Mr. Sundaram Iyer, therefore, proposed the addition of the words, " or the owner if he happens to be the occupier " after the word " occupier " as an interlining addition.

The President wished to know how Mr. Sundaram Iyer proposed getting over the difficulty if the house happened to be vacant.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that those questions regarding water supply were not free from difficulty. His intention was to give as little inconvenience to the public as well as to the Municipal Commission as possible. Of course, he did not suggest that his proposals were by way of an ideal arrangement, but still, if they gave the administration the power to cut off water supply and collect deposit from the owners even if they were not the consumers, it would mean that the Commission lost nothing but it worked a very great hardship on the owner who was not responsible for those dues. The changing of the wording in that portion of the amendments was absolutely necessary. Further, they would find below Section (20) that the same question arose. He was not quite satisfied with that point when it came up before the Standing Committee, so Mr. Sundaram Iyer felt that that also should contain the addition of the words, " Or the owner if he happens to be the occupier", which would make it clear. It would also remove the unnecessary hardship on the owner which it was likely to involve.

The President said that instead of the addition of those words, it would come up to the same thing if they left out the owner altogether.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that throughout the bye-laws they had used both the words, " Owner" and "occupier". Now, in interpreting that rule there was likely to be confusion if they left out the "owner". The addition proposed by him merely made the position clearer. He then moved the following amendments :

(1) The proposed clause at the end of para 1 of Section 8, Bye-law No. 11, be amended to read as follows :—

" And the owner if he happens to be the occupier, or the occupier shall be held responsible for the safe custody of

the meter provided it is installed within the premises owned or occupied by him".

(2) Omit the proposed Explanation 2 at the end of Section 19.

(3) Section 20.

For the word "owner" substitute "owner if he happens to be the occupier, or the occupier".

Mr. Ekambaram seconded the amendments.

The President said that he was very surprised to hear Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amendments because the proposals were thought out very carefully and had been reconsidered by the Standing Committee after having been before the Municipal Commission two months previously. Now Mr. Sundaram Iyer executed a volte face and objected to certain of the proposals. That gentleman seemed to regard the Municipal Commission as a charitable institution and to wish that they should bear the cost of loss or damage to meters situated in private compounds. They were not allowed to have the lock of the house, so the occupiers had to be held responsible. The Commission would be willing to allow occupants to put on their own locks on meter boxes, after which they had to be held responsible. In the case of vacant houses, there was no occupier and somebody had to be held responsible. so the only person who could be held responsible would be the owner of the premises. The President, therefore, saw no objection to the amendments as now proposed by the Executive. They seemed to him to be quite clear.

Mr. Paezold pointed out that whenever a house fell vacant, the owner informed the Commission of the fact and the meter was removed.

The President said that that was not always the case. When a furniture dealer hired his furniture, he always held the person to whom it was hired responsible for the safe custody of his furniture and if there was nobody in the house, he held the owner of the house responsible. The Commission should act in a similar manner. He, therefore, strongly urged that the Commission should pass the proposals as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that when a vacancy was reported to the office, the meter in those premises was immediately removed, so that nobody need be held responsible for vacant houses in that case.

The President again observed that such was not always the case, as owners did not always ask for the meters to be removed on the house falling vacant.

Mr. Mootham wished to know why the Commission did not provide two locks, one to be in charge of the occupier and the other with the Municipal Commission.

The President pointed out that it would be rather expensive for the Commission to provide two locks. He assured the members that so far as the Executive was concerned, no hardship would be inflicted on the public by the powers which it was proposed to take. He again urged the Commission not to consider the new amendments but to pass those already proposed by the Executive and recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that formerly, some of the owners provided their own meters and looked after them. Now every meter was installed by the Commission, so somebody in each house had to be held responsible. In a few cases meters had been mishandled and the parts stolen. The suggestion made by Mr. D'Souza that meter boxes should have locks provided by their owners was a reasonable one, but at the present time that would be a hardship, because the meter boxes were not suited for taking ordinary locks. At the same time, he was not sure whether Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposed amendments ought to be maintained. The only point was that the meters ought to be safeguarded. As such, there should be somebody who could be held responsible. In the case of occupiers, he was supposed to look after the house and all that was in it, so he should look after the meter also. To hold the owner responsible for the meter, therefore, was not at all fair. In the case of vacant houses, every vacancy was reported to the office. There may be isolated cases where owners did not report, but those were few, so that the question of meters in vacant houses did not arise. Mr. Abdul Latheef did not think that the amendments as proposed that morning were quite feasible, but in the Commission's interests and those of the occupiers, the amendments proposed by the Executive were reasonable. The question had been discussed last month but had been deferred in the hope of the amendments being passed that day, so that the fresh points put forward were more or less a surprise to them.

Mr. Thangiah wished to know if, when the occupant of a house vacated it, the meter was removed from the premises immediately.

The President pointed out that if the house was reported to be vacant, the meter was removed.

Mr. D'Souza observed that if the vacancy was not reported, then the owner was held responsible for the meter.

Mr. Mahomed Haneef pointed out that to all intents and purposes, the owner was responsible, but the Commission made an exception in the case of houses rented out, in which case the occcupant was responsible.

Mr. D'Souza said that it was quite possible that doubts might arise in that matter and the owner might try to get out of the responsibility.

There was so much sticking to the letter of the law these days that some explanation was necessary.

Mr. Ekambaram pointed out that by "occupier" was meant the person who rented the house, and he was held responsible so long as he resided in the premises, failing which the owner was held responsible. He did not think that any further note was necessary.

Explaining the current procedure, Mr. Paezold said that when a person rented a house, he paid in a deposit against excess water charges and when he intended leaving the house, he wrote to the Municipal Office asking them to return his deposit and cut off water supply, as he was leaving the house. There was no necessity for holding the owner or anybody else responsible, because that demand for the return of the deposit necessarily meant a vacancy, on receipt of which the Engineering Department took the reading of the meter and removed it afterwards. This intimation was usually given a day or two before the house actually fell vacant.

Mr. Brookes wished to know what would happen in the case of a defaulting tenant.

Mr. Mohamed Haneef thought the words "owner or occupier" covered every point of view. The object of the proposals seemed to be to hold somebody materially responsible for the maintenance of the meter and for any damage or loss that might occur to the meter. If the occupier was a permanent owner, he was in possession of the property, so that naturally he was responsible for any damage. But in his absence, the owner became responsible, so that the words, "or the owner if he happens to be the occupier" became superfluous. Mr. D'Souza's suggestion also was unnecessary because the word "owner" conveyed the idea which that gentleman had in mind. Mr. Haneef therefore felt that the amendments proposed to be added were quite superfluous. So far as the word "permanent" was concerned, he pointed out that he was the victim of a mischievous prank. He was twice made to pay for a meter cap which was stolen. If the meter had been placed inside the house, he would have been saved those fines. Still, other difficulties would arise if they attempted to amend the proposed law, for the Commission could not undertake the responsibility of preventing loss or damage if the owner was so negligent. Mr. Haneef said that he could not, therefore, persuade himself to agree with his friend, Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amendments.

The President said that he would like them to consider the case in which a number of occupiers were responsible. Occupiers of premises now-a-days were in a constant state of flux. They were here to-day and gone to-morrow.

Replying to the debate on his proposals, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was sorry to note that there was some confusion in the minds of

some of his colleagues. With regard to Mr. Mohamed Haneef's ideas, he would request that gentleman to read Section 20 clause (b) where only the word "owner" appeared. At present, the owner was already responsible and in accordance with the existing bye-laws, the Executive recovered the cost of missing meter parts and repairs of damaged meters from the occupier, but if after enquiry they found out that others were responsible, compensation was given. That had not been contemplated by the President. The proposed amendments recommended by the Standing Committee gave the Executive the power to collect from both and that was in force at the present time. In order; therefore, to clear up any doubts and make the matter additionally plain, he had raised those points in his new set of amendments. If Mr. Mohamed Haneef agreed with him in that respect, then Mr. Sundaram Iyer was certain that he would be pleased to agree with him in the other matters. There was no difference between his amendment and that of the Executive except that it brought out the points clearly. With regard to Mr. D'Souza's suggestion regarding vacant houses, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in the generality of cases the occupier paid a deposit when he entered a rented bungalow and re-claimed it at the earliest opportunity when he was about to leave the house. Therefore, that claim was an intimation that the house was vacant, and the owner was expected to shoulder the responsibility of the meter if he did not wish it to be removed. Mr. Sundaram Iyer opined that it would be clear if the words "or the owner, if he happens to be the occupier" were added. He had no objection to the note, but there seemed no need for it. As regards the President's query in the case of multiple occupiers in the same compound, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that that point had been discussed at the Standing Committee meeting and they had come to the conclusion that it would be better to leave the present rule as it was and in the normal course whenever anybody applied for water connection, that person should be held responsible. After all the Commission were only concerned with the person who actually applied to them for water and collected the charges from him. Therefore, that difficulty would not arise. When the Secretary had been consulted at the Standing Committee meeting, he had informed them that they could follow that procedure in the case of multiple occupiers of the same bungalow. The Executive were merely asking for additional power for making the collection from the occupier and the owner also. Mr. Sundram Iyer, therefore, requested the members to support his amendments unanimously, as they were really necessary to make matters clear for the public.

The President put Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amendments to the meeting and they were carried. He then put the proposal as amended to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the following amendments to Notification No. 2641 dated the 12th September 1902, as amended from time to time and to Bye-law No. 11, Chapter III—C. Private Water Supply, be approved and be published for objections :—

Mr. Mootham wished to know why the Commission did not provide two locks, one to be in charge of the occupier and the other with the Municipal Commission.

The President pointed out that it would be rather expensive for the Commission to provide two locks. He assured the members that so far as the Executive was concerned, no hardship would be inflicted on the public by the powers which it was proposed to take. He again urged the Commission not to consider the new amendments but to pass those already proposed by the Executive and recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that formerly, some of the owners provided their own meters and looked after them. Now every meter was installed by the Commission, so somebody in each house had to be held responsible. In a few cases meters had been mishandled and the parts stolen. The suggestion made by Mr. D'Souza that meter boxes should have locks provided by their owners was a reasonable one, but at the present time that would be a hardship, because the meter boxes were not suited for taking ordinary locks. At the same time, he was not sure whether Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposed amendments ought to be maintained. The only point was that the meters ought to be safeguarded. As such, there should be somebody who could be held responsible. In the case of occupiers, he was supposed to look after the house and all that was in it, so he should look after the meter also. To hold the owner responsible for the meter, therefore, was not at all fair. In the case of vacant houses, every vacancy was reported to the office. There may be isolated cases where owners did not report, but those were few, so that the question of meters in vacant houses did not arise. Mr. Abdul Latheef did not think that the amendments as proposed that morning were quite feasible, but in the Commission's interests and those of the occupiers, the amendments proposed by the Executive were reasonable. The question had been discussed last month but had been deferred in the hope of the amendments being passed that day, so that the fresh points put forward were more or less a surprise to them.

Mr. Thangiah wished to know if, when the occupant of a house vacated it, the meter was removed from the premises immediately.

The President pointed out that if the house was reported to be vacant, the meter was removed.

Mr. D'Souza observed that if the vacancy was not reported, then the owner was held responsible for the meter.

Mr. Mahomed Haneef pointed out that to all intents and purposes, the owner was responsible, but the Commission made an exception in the case of houses rented out, in which case the occcupant was responsible.

Mr. D'Souza said that it was quite possible that doubts might arise in that matter and the owner might try to get out of the responsibility.

Add the following as proviso (1) of clause (ii) of Notification No. 2641 dated the 12th September 1902 as amended from time to time :—

"1. Provided that, in the case of two or more houses situated in the same compound separately assessed but having only one common water supply connection, or having separate water connection in each but only one meter to register the consumption in all the houses, free allowance shall be calculated on the total rental value of the houses, subject to a minimum of 4,000 gallons and a maximum of 10,000 gallons."

Re-number the present provisos 1 to 4 as 2 to 5.

Amendments to Bye-law No. 11, Chapter III—C. Private Water Supply :—

(1) Insert the following as para 3 of Section 8 of Bye-law No. 11 :-

"Deposits as detailed below shall be paid by occupiers other than owners—

For a house having an annual rental valuation of Rs. 100 and below.	12 annas.
For every additional Rs. 100 of the valuation or fraction thereof above Rs. 50 (fractions below Rs. 50 being left out for purposes of calculation)	12 annas–subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per house."

(2) Insert the following words between the words "water" and "within" in line 2 of clause (a) of Section 19 of Bye-law No. 11—

"or the deposit prescribed in Section 8 of the Bye-law."

(3) Add the following clause at the end of the 1st paragraph of Section 8 of Bye-law No. 11—

"and the owner if he happens to be the occupier, or the occupier shall be held responsible for the safe custody of the meter provided it is installed within the premises owned or occupied by him."

(4) (a) Insert the following words between the words "water" and "in any such case" in Seotion 20 :—

"and of repairing damage to any meter or communication pipe."

(b) For the word "owner" substitute "owner if he happens to be the occupier, or the occupier" in Section 20.

Section 20 will then read as follows :—

"20. The expense of severing the connection or of turning off the water and of repairing damage to any meter or communication pipe in any such case as aforesaid shall be recoverable from the owner of the premises if he happens to be the occupier, or the occupier in the manner provided for the recovery of taxes."

(File No. 133 of 1939).

H. H. Carleston,

President, M. C.

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3/11/12

CIVIL AND MILITARY

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

STATION

No. 25.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 21st December 1939.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
	The Commissioner of Police.
	The Residency Surgeon.
	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
	The Inspector of Schools.
	The Executive Engineer.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	Mahmood Shariff Sahib.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
Chas. J. Cole, Esq: (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Shaik Dawood Saheb.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khasim Sait.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao, Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Moodaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayan Chetty Garu.	
Mr. H. Battan Lal.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 30th November 1939, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 30th November 1939, for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934.)

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2. Consideration of the draft conditions regarding licenses for dhobies.

Recommended as revised.

The President said that that item had been deferred at their last meeting and after re-consideration by the Standing Committee it had again come up before the Commission for final disposal. He then read out the draft conditions for the information of the Commissioners.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had had an opportunity of going to the houses of some of the dhobies, to see how they carried on their business. He found that the dirty clothes were put into a big cauldron and boiled, then after a certain time, they were taken out and washed and finally ironed. The clean clothes were then stacked in bundles and kept aside on a bench at some distance away from other dirty clothes which had not been attended to. This procedure was always adopted, so that it would work a great hardship if the rules were not framed in a proper fashion. All Municipalities had not framed rules for dhobies, but only Calcutta and Madras had rules. As regards Calcutta, the set of rules there contained none of these clauses. They had a Dhoby Ghat and their rules only concerned the sanitary part of the business. Madras had a set of rules which contained some of these clauses. Allahabad, Ahmedabad and Madura had no rules at all. He was, of course, most anxious to see that the dhobies did not carry infection to the public, but they were more the sinned against than the sinners, so that those rules which were absolutely necessary only need be put in and the other left out. When the dhobies heard the rules proposed to govern their business, there was almost a panic among them, and he (the

speaker) tried his best to explain the rules to them, but he and some of his friends thought that it would be better to amend some of the rules by which the Municipal Commission would have all the power they required in this matter but without causing any hardship to the dhobies. Mr. Sundaram Iyer then read out the amendments he intended proposing. With regard to condition (1), if the Commission insisted upon separate receptacles in which the soiled and washed clothes should be kept, it would cost the dhoby at least Rs. 25 or so, as it would have to be made of some strong material, so that it would be better to omit the words, "separate receptacles" altogether. If he was able to afford it he could have separate receptacles, but it need not be made a part of the rules. With regard to condition 5, the word "notifiable" need not be put in, since they already had the word "infectious", which was all that was required.

With the permission of the chair, the Health Officer explained that previously the word "dangerous" had been placed before the word "infectious". Then on the suggestion of the Residency Surgeon, the word "dangerous" had been deleted and the word "notifiable" substituted. By that they made it clear that only the "notifiable" infectious diseases need be worth considering, as there were some "infectious" diseases which were not notifiable.

Continuing, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in any case, both the citizen as well as the dhoby should have some general sense of responsibility, because in many cases the dhoby may be ignorant of any sickness, infectious or otherwise, having attacked a house from which he took dirty clothes. Then, in Condition 5, the words "to the satisfaction of the Health Officer" may be omitted, as it would not always be possible to find the Heath Officer at liberty to go and inspect the dhoby's house, nor the staff of the Health Office with time to attend to the work, so that there would be a great delay in the washing of the soiled, or the delivery of the clean clothes. With regard to Condition (7), it would work a great hardship if the dhoby was not allowed to carry on his business until the Health Officer signified his approval to his doing so. That was unnecessarily hard. There was a rule regarding disinfection of clothes taken from a house where an infectious disease had been located. The same thing might be done with regard to a disease in the dhoby's own premises, provided he moved his business to some other place. If they refused to allow him to carry on his business altogether, the man would be faced with starvation. Mr. Sundaram Iyer proposed, therefore, that the words, "and shall cease from carrying on his business" might be omitted. Then again [illegible] regards Condition No. 8 if the Commission stopped the dhobies from carrying on their business in such a case. Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know what would happen about the clothes they had in their possession. The people would have to have a multiple set of clothes to provide for such contingencies. Whether the infectious disease had occurred in the citizen's house or

the dhoby's house, the clothes need be thoroughly disinfected, washed and returned to their owners. There was no necessity for him to retain the clothes indefinitely. The rules did not distinguish between dirty and clean clothes, neither should they be hard on the dhoby. That clause viz. No. 8 was superfluous and might, therefore, be omitted. With regard to Condition (9), Mr. Sundaram Iyer agreed that a punishment was necessary but the words "or its suspension for a period not exceeding 15 days" might be added, together with a Note to the effect that licenses might be renewed on the rules being complied with. After all what they wanted was that the rules should be acted up to. The dhoby was a human being and as such, they should soften the rules and not be so peremptory and strong in the wording of their conditions. Mr. Sundaram Iyer assured the Commission that he would take a special interest in that case and see that the rules were adhered to, if only the Commission would be a little more considerate and amend them as suggested by him.

Mr. Nagappa seconded the amendments proposed by Mr. Sundaram Iyer.

The President read out the proposed amendments for the information of Commissioners. With regard to Condition (5) and the omission of the word "notifiable", he said that in their bye-laws and notifications, the words "notifiable" and "infectious" always occurred, together, so that there was no necessity to omit it. It was really unnecessary to press that amendment.

Mr. Newton wished to know which diseases were "infectious" but not "notifiable".

With the President's permission, the Health Officer explained that such infectious diseases as Mumps, Scabies and other infectious skin diseases were not notifiable.

Continuing, the President said that those amendments also were most surprising. One would never have thought the dhoby was so tender hearted and frightened of innovations when seeing him smite the clothes on the rocks, singing gaily the while. Anyhow, the dhobies seemed to have won the heart of Mr. Sundaram Iyer. All these conditions had been re-considered in detail and the one regarding the white-washing of the place of business had been revised to "once a year", which was quite reasonable. With regard to Condition (1), the reason why separate receptacles had been suggested was because it would be better than having the dhoby and his family sleeping on the clothes or doing other things with them, which the owners would not like. They could at least have boxes or some other container in which they could store the clothes. With regard to Condition (5), Mr. Sundaram Iyer had wanted the words, "to the satisfaction of the Health

Officer" omitted. The President pointed out that if that was done, there woule arise the difficulty of laying down any standard for disinfection. No other indication had been given, as to who should disinfect the clothes or in what manner. If those details were omitted as well. then possibly the dhoby would take it that if he just sprinkled some weak disinfectant lotion over the clothes, they would be considered free from infection. The President thought, therefore that somebody had to be held responsible for the proper disinfection of the clothes and nobody could be more suitable for seeing to that than the Health Officer himself. With regard to Condition (7) and the words, "shall cease to carry on his profession," Mr. Sundaram Iyer suggested that the dhoby was thereby prevented from carrying on elsewhere. That was not the case. He could carry on his business elsewhere, provided he took out a separate licence for the next place of business. There was, therefore, no point in that amendment. The proposed rule merely prevented a dhoby from carrying on his profession in the particular premises under that particular licence. With regard to Condition (8) which Mr. Sundaram Iyer had proposed to omit, the President said that personally he considered that condition a most necessary one, as it would prevent the spread of infection. For instance, if plague broke out in a dhoby's house, there would be a danger of the clothes in his possession containing rat fleas and it was in this way that plague was most often spread. With regard to Condition (9), the amendment proposed by Mr. Sundaram Iyer was intended merely to pacify the dhoby. The licence would not be renewed unless the conditions had oeen complied with. The President said that he saw no point in limiting the period of suspension. He thought that much undue alarm had been raised. They had to consider the public and so had to have the power to press those conditions, and if they did not, they would be failing in their duty. In Madras, for instance, it was found that a large percentage of the dhobies were suffering from leprosy. Now that was a state of affairs which they would not like to contemplate in Bangalore. The condition could not, therefore, work much hardship on the dhobies. Hence the President urged the Commission to reject the proposed amendments.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know what they meant by the word "receptacle", whether they could take it to mean a platform on which the soiled clothes could be kept away.

The President said that by receptacle was meant a box or a basket which could contain the clothes. Whatever it was, it would be allowed if the Commission considered it reasonable.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the dhoby would not be able to afford anything that would cost much money. So long as he had somewhere on which he could place the clothes, the objection would be met.

Mr. Newton said that what actually happened was that the dhoby placed the dirty clothes in a corner of the room and the clean clothes

on a bench. The reason for the objection to insisting on a receptacle was because any sort of a container for the clothes would be expensive. So long as the dirty clothes were kept on the ground, away from the clean clothes, and after washing they were kept on a bench or on a platform of some sort, the object in view would be achieved without insisting on receptacles.

Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that a table should be insisted on and the distance away from soiled and clean clothes should be defined, as the provision of a receptacle meant expense.

Mr. Mahomed Haneef said that if the two lots of clothes were separately bundled, it would meet the objection.

The President said that a receptacle was specified in order to prevent the dhoby from sleeping on the clothes which he had for washing, for example, as that would be insanitary and most objectionable.

Mr. Newton said that no amount of legislation would stop that. The dirty clothes which the dhoby collected in his house, was probably the only bed he possessed.

The President did not think that the provision of a receptacle would cause much hardship after all. A box or a basket would do quite well for the purpose.

Mr. D'Souza said that if he had a box or a basket on the ground, it would most probably be attacked by white ants.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that that was why he suggested a platform or a table on which the clothes could be placed.

The President said that he would put the different conditions before the Commission, as amended by Mr. Sundaram Iyer, one by one, and the result was as follows :—

Condition (1) Approved as amended.

,, (2) Approved as proposed.

,, (3) do

,, (4) do

,, (5) Approved as amended.

Condition (6) Approved as proposed.

,, (7) Approved as amended.

,, (8) Retained as proposed, the amendment to omit it being defeated.

,, (9) Approved as amended.

The President then put the conditions as amended to the meeting and they were approved.

Resolved that the following conditions for the issue of licences to Dhobies, be approved :—

1. The licensee shall store the soiled and washed clothes separately.

2. The soiled clothing shall not be washed in any source of water supply, but water shall be drawn from it and applied to the clothing.

3. The licensee shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every building upon the said premises to be lime-washed once at least in every year.

4. The licensee shall cause every drain or means of drainage in or upon the premises or in connection with it, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

5. The licensee shall not knowingly take soiled clothes from a house where there is a case of notifiable infectious disease until after the said clothes have been disinfected.

6. No leper or any one suffering from any open sore or any notifiable infectious disease shall carry on the business or be employed to assist in such business.

7. The licensee shall make a report forthwith to the Health Officer on the occurrence of any notifiable infectious disease in his premises and shall not carry on his profession in the said premises until the same becomes free from infection.

8. On the occurrence of any notifiable infectious disease in his premises, the licensee shall retain all clothes in his possession until the written permission of the Health Officer has been obtained, to return them to their owners.

9. Breach of any of the above conditions may entail cancellation of the license or its suspension for a period not exceeding 15 days.

Note.—Licences may be renewed on the rules being complied with.

(File No. 135 of 1939).

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3. Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition to increase the strength of the Market Sub-Committee by two.

The President called upon Mr. Abdul Latheef to move his proposition.

In moving his proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the Market Sub-Committee was a very important one. There had been a time when that Committee consisted of 15 or 16 members, so that there need be no objection to having 12 members on that representative Committee. They kept a watch on the markets, so far as sanitation etc., were concerned, and it would better serve their purpose if they increased the number by two. He felt sure that the Commission would not object to the proposal, so that they might have a fully representative Committee.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mahomed Haneef wished to know if the proposition would apply to the present Committee.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he too was doubtful about that point. According to the Election Rules which they followed, the members of the different Committees were elected only at a particular time of the year, so the resolution might be deferred to their next Election Meeting.

The President said that it was not a Statutory Committee, so there need be no objection.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that co-opting two new members at that stage was likely to cause confusion. It would not apply to the present Market Sub-Committee as it had already been elected, because the rules which they followed made it clear that Committee elections should take place once a year only and that at a particular time of the year. That Committee's election had already taken place, so unless the Commission resolved at a special meeting to change the Election procedure and the rules in that respect, no object would be achieved in raising the number of members of any Committee at that late stage.

Mr. D'Souza said that as there were 10 members already elected and as things were going on quite smoothly under their supervision, there was no necessity to co-opt any more members and make the Committee in question unwieldy and top-heavy. Mr. Abdul Latheef might, therefore, be persuaded to withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Abdul latheef signified his agreement to withdraw the proposition with the approval of the house.

The Commission agreed to Mr. Abdul Latheef withdrawing his proposition.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 239 of 1919.)

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4. Mr. Ekambaram's proposition for providing a railing for the Cox Town Park facing Madhavaroya Mudaliar Road.

Recommended for inclusion in next year's budget.

The President said that the cost of the railing was likely to be about Rs. 1,130 and that the Standing Committee had recommended the proposal for inclusion in next year's budget.

Mr. C. R. Nagappa pointed out that the provision of a railing around the Park in question at this time would be a sheer waste of money. The Park was merely maintained as a Tennis ground, so it was not necessary to provide the railing proposed.

Mr. D'Souza said that he thought there was a necessity to provide a railing around it. At present there was no Park for Cox and Cooke Towns, so they could utilize a portion of the railed off space for growing flowers to beautify the place. If there was no railing, it would not seem like a park at all. Considering the fact that it was going to be a permanent fixture, the money proposed to be spent on it would not be a waste. Other cheaper methods of fencing had been tried, but they had all proved failures. He would be the last to support any proposition which would tend to waste the rate-payers' money. He approved of the proposal only because the money would be spent on a useful purpose.

Mr. Thangiah pointed out the financial stringency which existed at present and said that the railing was not so important as to justify the spending of the proposed amount of money on it.

The Vice-President said that the end fully justified the means. Not only would the railing proposed to be erected add to the aesthetic

beauty of the locality, but at the same time it would bring the poor people out of their crowded homes to enjoy the fresh air in the Park. Then again there were tennis courts in the area in question which were used by Indian ladies. so that it would be better to enclose the Park and thus give safer means to the ladies to enjoy their games.

Mr. Thangiah said that it would be better to use the money proposed to be spent on iron railings on the improvement of slum areas instead of talking about the fresh air of the Park, relieving the congestion in the slums. They should use a direct means to relieve that congestion by improving the localities themselves. As far as ladies' tennis was concerned, that should not be considered at all.

Mr. Newton observed that apart from the necessity for the railing, there was also the question of improving the appearance of the locality. As regards the improvement of slum areas, he was certain that no proposition brought forward by the members with this important business in view, would be turned down by the Commission. If any of the Commissioners were interested, they could raise the question of the improvement of slum areas with concrete suggestions for the consideration of the Municipal Commission.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that many poor children living in the over-crowded slum areas went to the Park nearby to enjoy the fresh air. As they were aware, Parks and other open spaces were the "lungs" of the city and while tackling the question of Tuberculosis, the provision of Parks might come into the programme. The Park in question was surrounded by a poor locality so that the children went there to play. The object for the improvement of slum areas would thereby be achieved in any case.

The President put the Standing Committee's proposal to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the proposal for providing a railing for the Cox Town Park facing Madhavaroya Mudaliar Road, be approved. Provision to be made in the budget for 1940—41.

(File No 151 of 1939).

5. Consideration of the question of reducing the fees recoverable for the supply of water to the Military Dhoby Ghat by Rs. 30 for September and October 1939.

Recommended.

Resolved that the charges payable for the water supplied to the British Dhoby Ghat during September and October 1939, be reduced by Rs. 30.

(File No. 76 of 1933).

6. Consideration of the question of payment of a gratuity of Rs. 156 to the heirs of the late Sanitary Overseer, Syed Abdul Gaffoor.

Recommended.

Resolved that the heirs of the late Sanitary Overseer, Syed Abdul Gaffoor, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 156 as a special case.

(File No. 152 of 1939.)

7. Consideration of the question of the sale of the Municipal vacant land in 'D' No. 2 Street, Blackpally Road Cross, to Mr. P. A. Harris and Mrs. Ameena Bi.

Recommended sale.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land in 'D' No. 2 Street, Blackpally Road Cross, near their premises, be sold to Mr. P. A. Harris and Ameena Bi, at 4 annas per square foot.

(File No. 147 of 1939).

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8. Consideration of the question of the sale to Mr. B. C. Ramalingam of the Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 1, Old Poor House Road in exchange for his land in front of the premises, the excess of Municipal land being paid for by him.

The proposals are recommended. Rs. 1,000 to be charged for the extra land.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land, measuring 1,252.3 sq., feet adjoining his premises No. 1, Old Poor House Road, be given to Mr. B. C. Ramalingam in exchange for ~~87.5~~ 97.5 sq., feet of his land in front of the premises, and that he be charged Rs. 1,000 for the extra Municipal land, subject to the condition that the applicant removes the present drain and reconstructs it along the proposed alignment at his own cost.

(File No. 149 of 1939).

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9. Letter dated the 2nd November 1939 from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, requesting the consent of the Municipal

Commission for connecting the proposed drains in Devara Jeebanahalli Village, Bangalore Taluk, with the manhole in the Station area.

Recommended.

Resolved that the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, be informed that the Municipal Commission agree to connecting the proposed drains in Devara Jeebanahalli Village, Bangalore Taluk, with the manhole in the Station area.

(File No. 80 of 1938).

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10. Estimate of Rs. 1,803 for providing stone slab flooring in place of the existing unsize stone paving for the open yards of the Cattle Lines in Blackpally.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,803 for providing stone slab flooring in place of the existing unsize stone paving for the open yards of the Cattle Lines in Blackpally, be approved. Provision to be made in the Budget for 1940—41.

(File No. 148 of 1939).

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11. Estimate of Rs. 1,070 for constructing a storm water drain along 'A' Street and a stone slab parapet ~~will~~ wall along 'C' Street in William's Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,070 for constructing a storm water drain along 'A' Street and a stone slab parapet ~~will~~ wall along 'C Street in William's Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from savings anticipated in the construction of model houses in William's Town.

(File No. 148 of 1939).

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12. Estimate of Rs. 987 for paving the bed of the main channel with stone slabs from the existing flooring to a point 400 feet towards East.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 987 for paving the bed of the main channel with stone slabs from the existing flooring to a point 400 feet towards East, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment under, "1. Service Account—D. Public Health. Capital Drainage—4. Construction of Drains".

(File No. 148 of 1939).

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13. Estimate of Rs. 925 for repairing and white-washing the model houses in Murphy Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 925 for repairing and white-washing the model houses in Murphy Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from "Rents from Settlements Account. Repairs to Buildings. Model Houses at Murphy Town".

(File No. 148 of 1939).

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14. Estimate of Rs. 839 for dismantling the stone slab roof of model houses Nos. 70, 71, 75 and 76 in Murphy Town and re-roofing the same with Mangalore tiles.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 839 for dismantling the stone slab roof of model houses Nos. 70, 71, 75 and 76 in Murphy Town, and re-roofing the same with Mangalore tiles, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from "Rents from Settlements Account".

(File No. 148 of 1939).

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15. Tenders received for laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Butcher Street 'A' and its cross lanes, and connecting it with the proposed manhole in Old Poor House Road.

Recommended acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Arumugam Nagarathnam & Co.

The President, with reference to items Nos. 15 and 16, said that two contractors quoted at the same rate and so it had been decided to give the contract under No. 15 to one of them, viz., Messrs. Arumugam Nagarathnam & Co., and the contract under item No. 16 to the other, viz., Messrs. Khale & Murthy.

The Commission approved of the suggestion.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Arumugam Nagarathnam & Co., for laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Butcher Street 'A' and its cross lanes, and connecting it with the proposed manhole in Old Poor House Road, at 5 per cent above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 150 of 1939).

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16. Tenders for laying 9" stoneware pipe sewer along Old Poor House Road from Arunachella Mudaliar Street and connecting it with the existing sewer in Nala Road.

Recommended acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Khale and Murthy.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Khale and Murthy for laying 9" stoneware pipe sewer along Old Poor House Road from Arunachella Mudaliar Street and connecting it with the existing sewer on Nala Road, at 5 per cent above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 150 of 1939).

Before the meeting dispersed, Mr. D'Souza, on behalf of the Municipal Commission, wished the President a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Thanking Mr. D'Souza and the members of the Municipal Commission for their good wishes, the President said that the Hon'ble the Resident, Lt.-Col. De la Hay Gordon and Miss Gordon had sent to the members of the Municipal Commission a message of greetings, which he (the President) had circulated to the members, and said that he felt sure that they would all wish to reciprocate those good wishes. The Commission

unanimously agreed. The President wished members of the Commission a happy time at Christmas and throughout the New Year.

The Vice-President, on behalf of the Congress Party of the Municipal Commission, wished the President a Bright and Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

The President thanked the Vice-President and the members of the Congress party for their good wishes.

The meeting then terminated.

(Sd.) H. H. Carleston,

President, M.C.